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Poetry.

FIRST GRIEF.

[The following poem was written by James Hedderwick, a Scottish poet but little known in this country. Who that ever lost a brother or sister could read these lines without a falter in the voice or tear in the eye:]

They tell me first and early love
Outlives all after dreams;
But the memory of the first great grief
To me more lasting seems.

The grief that marks our dawning youth
To memory ever clings;
And o'er the path of future years
A lengthened shadow flings.

Oh! oft my mind recalls the hour
When to my father's home
Death came an uninvited guest
From his dwelling in the tomb.

I had not seen his face before—
I shuddered at the sight;
And I shudder yet to think upon
The anguish of that night.

A youthful brow and ruddy cheek
Became all cold and wan,
An eye grew dim in which the light
Of radiant fancy shone.

Cold was the cheek and cold the brow,
The eye was fixed and dim;
And there I moaned a brother dead,
Who would have died for him!

I know not if 'twas summer then;
I know not if 'twas spring;
But if the birds sang in the trees
I did not hear them sing.

If flowers came forth to deck the earth
Their bloom I did not see;
I looked upon one withered flower,
And none else bloomed for me!

A sad and silent time it was
Within the house of woe;
All eyes were dim and overcast,
And every voice was low.

And from each cheek at intervals
The blood appeared to start,
As if recalled in sudden haste
To aid the sinking heart.

Softly we trod, as if afraid
To mar the sleeper's sleep,
And stole last looks of his sad face
For memory to keep.

With him the agony was o'er
And now the pain was ours,
As thoughts of his sweet childhood rose,
Like odor from dead flowers.

And when at last he was borne afar
From the world's weary strife
How oft in thought did we again
Live o'er his little life.

His every look, his every word,
His very voice's tone,
Came back to us like things whose worth
Is only prized when gone!

The grief has passed with years away,
And joy has been my lot;
But one is long remembered,
And the other soon forgot.

The gayest hours trip lightly by
And leave the faintest trace,
But the deep track that sorrow wears
No time can e'er efface.

Miscellaneous.

GEN. SCHURZ' REPORT.

The following is the conclusion and summing up of the late report of General Carl Schurz of his examination into the state of affairs in the South.

I may sum up all I have said in a few words.

If nothing were necessary but to restore the machinery of Goverument in the States lately in rebellion in point of form, the movement made to that end by the people of the South might be considered satisfactory.

But if it is required that the Southern people should also accommodate themselves to the results of the war in point of spirit, these movements fall short of what must be insisted upon.

The loyalty of the masses and most of the leaders of the Southern people consists in submission to necessity. There is, except in individual instances, an entire absence of that national spirit which forms the basis of true loyalty and patriotism.

The emancipation of the slaves is submitted to only in so far as chattel slavery in the old form could not be kept up. But although the freedman is no longer considered the property of the individual master, he is considered the slave of society, and all independent State legislation will show the tendency to make him such. The ordinances abolishing slavery, passed by the Conventions under the pressure of circumstances, will not be looked upon as "barring the establishment of a new form of servitude.

Practical attempts on the part of the Southern people to deprive the negro of his rights as a freedman, may result in bloody collisions, and will certainly plunge Southern society into restless fluctuations and anarchical confusion.

Such evils can be prevented only by continuing the control of the National Government in the States lately in rebellion, until free labor is fully developed and established, and the advantages and blessings under the new order of things have disclosed themselves. The desirable result will be hastened by a firm declaration on the part of the Government that national control in the South will not cease until such results are secured. Only in this way can security be established in the South, which will render numerous immigration possible, and such immigration would materially aid a favorable development of things. The solution of the problem will be very much facilitated by enabling all the loyal and free labor elements of the South to exercise a healthy influence upon legislation; it will hardly be possible to secure the freedmen against oppressive class legislation and private persecution unless he be endowed with a certain measure of political power.

As to the future peace and harmony of the Union, it is of the highest importance that the people of the States lately in rebellion be not permitted to build up another "peculiar institution." whose spirit is in conflict with the fundamental principles of our political systsm; for as long as they cherish interests peculiar to themselves in preference to those they have in common with the rest of the American people, their loealty to the Union will always be suspected.

I desire not to be understood as saying that there were no well-meaning men among those who were compromised in the rebellion. There are many, but neither their number nor their influence is strong enough to control the manifest destiny of the popular spirit.

There are good reasons for hope that a determined policy on the part of the National Government will produce innumerable and valuable conversions. This consideration counsels lenity as to persons, such so is demanded by the humane and enlightened spirit of our times, and vigor and firmness in the carrying out of principles, such as is demanded by the national sense of justice and the exigencies of our situation.

In submitting this report I desire to say that I have conscientiously endeavored to see things as they were, and to represent them as I saw them. I have been careful not to use language stronger than was warranted by the thoughts I intended to express. A comparison of the tenor of the annexed documents with that of my report will convince you that I have studiously avoided overstatements. Certain legislative attempts at present made in the south, and especially in Sonth Carolina, seem to be more than justifying the apprehensions I have expressed.

Conscious though I am of having used my best endeavors to draw from what I saw and learned, correct general conclusions, yet I am far from placing too great a trust in my own judgment when interests of such magnitude are at stake. I know that this report is incomplete, although as complete as an observation of a few months would enable me to make it. Additional facts might be elicited calculated to throw new light upon the subject. Although I see no reason for believing that things have changed for the better since I left the South, yet such may be the case. Admitting all these possibilities, still I would entreat you to take no irretraceable step toward relieving the States lately in rebellion from all national control, until such favorable changes are clearly and unmistakably ascertained.

To that end, and by virtue of the permission you honored me with when sending me out, to communicate to you my views as to measures of policy proper to be adopted, I would now respectfully suggest that you advise Congress to send one or more "investigating committees" into the Southern States to inquire for themselves into the actual condition of things before final action is taken upon the readmission of such States to their representation in the legislative branch of the Government and the withdrawal of all national control from that section of the country.

TALLEYRAND AND THE COUNTRY WOMAN.

In 1793, M. de Talleyrand was in Boston. One day while crossing the market-place, he was compelled to stop by a long row of wagons, all loaded with vegetables. The wily courtier, generally so dead to emotion, could but look with a kind of pleasure at these wagons, and the little wagoners, who, by-the-by, were young and pretty country women. Suddenly the vehicle came to a stand, and the eyes of M. de Talleyrand chanced to rest upon one of the young women, who appeared more lovely and graceful than the others. An exclamation escaped from his lips. It attracted the attention of the fair one, whose country dress and large hat bespoke daily visits to the market. As she beheld the astonished Talleyrand, whom she recognized immediately, she burst out laughing.

"What! is it you?" exclaimed she.

"Yes, indeed, it is I. But you, what are you doing here?"

"I?" said the young woman, "I am waiting for my turn to pass on. I am going to sell my greens and vegetables at the market.

At that moment the wagons began to move along; she of the straw hat applied the whip to her horse, told M. de Talleyrand the name of the village where she was living, requesting him earnestly to come and see her, disappeared, and left him as if riveted to the spot by this strange apparition.

Madame la Comtesse de la Tour-du-pin, (Mademoiselle de Dillion,) the most elegant among the ladies of the court of Louis XVIth, King of France, and whose moral and intellectual worth had shone with so dazzling a luster in the society of her numerous friends and admirers. At the time when the French nobility emigrated, she was young, lovely, endowed with the most remarkable talents, and, like all the ladies who held a rank at court, had only had time to attend to such duties as belonged to her highly fashionable and courtly life.

Let any one fancy the sufferings and agony of that woman, born in the lap of wealth and who had breathed nothing but perfumes under the gilded ceilings of the royal palace at Versailles, when all at once she found herself surrounded with blood and massacres, and saw every kind of danger besetting her young and beloved husband and her infant child.

They succeeded in flying from France. It was their good fortune to escape from the bloody land where Robespierre and his associates were busy at the work of death. Alas! in those times of terror the poor children themselves abandoned the parental roof, for no hiding place was secure against the vigilant eye of those monsters who thirsted for innocent blood.

The fugitives landed in America, and first went to Boston, where they found a retreat. But what a change for the young, pretty, and fashionable lady, spoiled from infancy by loud and continual praises of her beauty and talents!

Mons. de la Teur-du-Pin was extravagantly fond of his wife. At the court of France he had seen her, with the proud eye of a husband, the object of general admiration. Indeed her conduct had always been virtuous and exemplary. But now in a foreign land, and among unsophisticated republicans, (1793) what was the use of courtly refinement?

Happy as he was in seeing her escape from all the perils he had dreaded on her own account, still he could not but deplore the future lot of the wife of his bosom. However, with the prudent foresight of a good father and a kind husband, he nerved himself against despair, and exerted himself to render their condition less miserable than that of many emigrants who were starving when the little money they had brought over with them had been exhausted. Not a word of English did he know; but his wife spoke it fluently, and admirably well.

They boarded at Mrs. Muller's a good-natured, notable woman, who, on every occasion, evinced the greatest respect and admiration for her fair boarder; yet M. de la Tour-du-pin was in constant dread lest the conversation of that good, plain, and well-meaning woman, might be the cause of great *ennui* to his lady. What a contrast to the society of such gentlemen as M. de Norbonne, M. D. Talleyrand, and the high-minded and polished nobility of France! Whenever he was thinking of the transition, (particularly when absent from his wife, and tilling the garden of the cottage which they were going to inhabit,) he felt such pangs and heart throbbing as to make him apprehensive on his return to Mrs. Muller's to meet the looks of his beloved wife, whom he expected to see bathed in tears. Meanwhile, the good hostess would give him a hearty shake of the hand, and repeat to him, "Happy husband! Happy husband!"

At last came the day when the fugitive family left the boarding-house of Mrs. Muller to go and inhabit their little cottage, where they were to be at last exempt from want, with an only servant, a negro, a kind of Jacko'-all-trades—viz., gardener, footman, and cook. The last function M. de la Tour-de-pin dreaded most of all to see him undertake.

It was almost dinner time. The poor emigrant went into his little garden to gather some fruit, and tarried as long as possible On his return home his wife was absent; looking for her, he entered the kitchen, and saw a young country-woman, who, with her back to the door, was kneading dough; her arms of snowy whiteness were bare up to the elbows. M. de la Tour-du-Pin started; the young woman turned round. It was his beloved wife, who had exchanged her muslins and silk for a country dress, not as for a fancy ball, but to play the part of a real farmer's wife. At the sight of her husband, her cheeks crimsoned, and she joined her hands, in a supplicating manner. "Oh! my love," said she, "do not laugh at me. I am as expert as Mrs. Muller."

Too full of emotion to speak, he clasps her to his bosom, and kisses her fervently. From his inquiries, he learned that when he thought her given up to despair, she had employed her time more usefully for their future happiness. She had taken lessons from Mrs. Muller and her servants, and, after six months, had become skillful in the culinary art, a thorough housekeeper, discovering her angelic fortitude.

"Dearest," continued she, "if you knew how easy it is! *We* in a moment understand what it would cost a countrywoman sometimes one or two years to learn. Now we shall be happy—you will no longer be afraid of *ennui* for me, nor I of doubts about my abilities, of which I will give you many proofs," said she looking with a bewitching smile at him. "Come, come, you promised us a salad, and I am going to bake for to-morrow; the oven is hot. To-morrow the bread of the town will do—but oh! henceforward leave it to me."

From that moment, Madame de la Tour-du-Pin kept her word; she insisted on going herself to Boston to sell vegetables and cream-cheese. It was on such an errand to town that M. de Talleyrand met her. The day after he went to pay her a visit, and found her in the poultry-yard, surrounded by a host of hungry chicks and pigeons.

She was all that she promised to be. Besides her health had been so much benefitted that she seemed less fatigued by the fatigues by the housework than if she had attended the balls of the winter. Her beauty which had been remarkable in the gorgeous palace of Versailles, was dazzling in her cottage in the New World. M. de Talleyrand said so to her.

"Indeed!" replied she with *naivete*—"indeed, do you think so? I am delighted to hear it. A woman is always and everywhere proud of her personal attractions."

At that moment the black servant bolted into the drawing-room, holding in his hand his jacket, with a long rent in the back. "Misses, him jacket torn; please mend him!" She immediately took a needle and repaired Gullah's jacket, and continued the conversation with a charming simplicity.

This little adventure left a deep impression on the mind of M. de Talleyrand, who used to relate it with that tone of voice peculiar to his narrations.

CONCERNING LAUGHTER.

[From the Saturday Review, Oct. 7.]

There are times when the body craves for laughter as it does for food. This is the laughter which, on some occassion or other, has betrayed us all into a scandalous, unseasonable, remorseful gaiety. After long abstinence from cheerful thought, there are few occasions so sad and solemn as to render this important revolt impossible, unless where grief absorbs the whole soul, and lowers the system to a uniformity of sadness. In fact, as no solemnity can be safe from incongruities, such occasions are not seldom the especial scene of these exposures—of explosions of wild, perverse hilarity taking the culprit at unawares; and this even while he is aghast at his flagrant insensibility to the demand of the hour. This is the laughter so often ascribed to Satanic influence. The nerves cannot forego the wonted stimulus, and are malignantly on the watch, as it were, to betray the higher faculties into this unseemly indulgence. Thus John and Charles Wesley, in the early days of their public career, set forth one particular day to sing hymns together in the fields; but, on uplifting the first stave, one of them was suddenly struck with a sense of something ludicrous in their errand, the other caught the infection, and both fell into convulsions of laughter, renewed on every attempt to carry out their first design, till they were fain to give up and own themselves for that time conquered by the devil.

There is a story of Dr. Johnson much to the same purpose. Naturally melancholy, he was yet a great laugher, and thus was an especial victim to the possession we speak of, for no one laughs in depression who has not learnt to laugh in mirth. He was dining with his friend Chambers in the Temple and at first betrayed so much physical suffering and mental dejection that his companion could not help boring him with remedies. By degrees he rallied, and with the rally came the need of a general reaction. At this point Chambers happened to say that a common friend had been with him that morning making his will, Johnson—or rather his nerveous system—seized upon this as the required subject. He raised a ludicrous picture of the "testator" going about boasting of the fact of his will-making to anybody that would listen, down to the inn-keeper on the road.

Roaring with laughter, he trusted that Chambers had had the conscience not to describe the testator as of sound mind, hoped there was a legacy to himself, and concluded with saying that he would have the will set to verse and a ballad made out of it. Mr. Chambers, not at all relishing this pleasantry, got rid of his guest as soon as he could. But not so did Johnson get rid of his merriment; he rolled in convulsions till he got out of the Temple Gate, and then, supporting himself against a post, sent forth peals so loud as, in the silence of the night, to be heard from Temple Bar to Fleet Ditch. We hear of stomach coughs; this was a stomach, or ganglionic, laugh.

The mistimed laughter of children has often some such source as this, though the sprite that possesses them has rarely the gnome-like essence. A healthy boy, after a certain length of constraint, is sometimes as little responsible for his laughter as the hypochondriac. Mrs. Beecher Stowe, in describing, and defending, a puritanical strictness of Sabbath, observance, recalls the long family expositions and sermons which alternated in her youth with prolix meeting services, at all of which the younger members of the household are required to assist in profound stillness of attention. On one of these occasions, on a hot Summer afternoon, a heedless grasshopper of enormous dimensions leapt on the sleeve of one of the boys. The tempting diverson was not to be resisted; he slily secured the animal, and imprisoned a hind leg between his firmly compressed lips.

One by one, the youthful congregation became alive to the awkward contortions and futile struggles of the long-legged captive: they knew that to laugh was to be flogged, but after so many sermons the need was imperative, and they laughed, and were logged accordingly. Different from all these types is the grand, frank laugh that finds its place in history and biograbhy, and belongs to master minds. Political and party feeling may raise, in stirring times, any amount of animosity, even in good natured men; but bring about a laugh between them, and an answering chord is struck, a tie is established not easily broken. Something of the old rancor is gone forever. There is a story of Canning and Brougham, after hating and spitting one another through a session, finding themselves suddenly face to face in some remote district in Cumberland, with only a turnpike gate between them. The situation roused their magnanimity, simultaneously they broke into laughter, and passed each on his separate way, better friends from that time forth.

No honest laugher knows anything about his own laugh, which is fortunate, as it is apt to be the most grotesque part of a man, especially if he is anything of an original. Character, humor, oddity, all expatiate in it, and the features and voice have to accommodate themselves to the occasion as they can. There is Prince Hal's laugh, "till his face is like a wet cloak ill laid up;" there is the laugh we see in Dutch pictures, where every wrinkle of the old face seems to be in motion; there is the convulsive laugh, in which arms, and legs join; there is the whinney, the ventral laugh, Dr. Johnson's laugh like a Rhinoceros: Dominie Sampson's laugh lapsing without any intermediate stage into dead gravity, and the ideal social laugh—the delighted and delighting chuckle which ushers in a joke, and the cordial triumphant laugh which sounds its praises.

We say nothing of all the laughs—and how many there are!—which have no mirth in them; nor of the "ha, ha!" of melodrama, and the ringing laugh of the novel, as being each unfamiliar to our waking ears. Whatever the laugh, if it be genuine and comes from decent people, it is as attractive as the Piper of Hamelin. It is impossible not to want to know what a hearty laugh is about. Some of the sparkle of life is near, and we long to share it. The gift of laughter is one of the compensation powers of the world. A nation that laughs is so far prosperous. It may not have material wealth but it has the poetry of posterity. When Lady Duff Gordon laments that she never hears a hearty laugh in Egypt, and when Mr. Palgrave, on the contrary, makes the Arabs proper a laughing people, we place Arabia, for this reason, higher among the countries than its old neighbor. And it is the same with homes. Wherever there is pleasant laughter there inestmable memories are being stored up, and such free play given to nerve and brain that whatever thought and power the family circle is capable of will have a fair chance of due expansion.

POPULAR FALLACIES.

The following is from Hall's Journal of Health: That warm air must be impure, and that, consequently, it is hurtful to sleep in a comparatively warm room. A warm room is as easily ventilated as a cool one. The warm air of a close vehicle is less injurious, be it ever so foul from crowding, than to ride and sit still and feel uncomfortably cold for an hour. The worst that can happen from a crowded conveyance is a fainting spell; while, from sitting even less than an hour in a still, chilly atmosphere, has induced attacks of pheumonia, that is, inflammation of the lungs, which often prove fatal in three or four days. It is always positively injurious to sleep in a close room where water freezes, such a degree of cold causes the negatively poisonous carbonic acid gas of a sleeping-room to settle near the floor, where it is breathed and rebreathed by the sleeper, and is capable of producing typhoid fevers in a few hours. Hence, there is no advantage, and always danger, especially to weakly persons, in sleeping in an atmosphere colder than the freezing point.

That is necessary to the proper and efficient ventilation of a room, even in warm weather, that a window or door should be left open; this is always hazardous to the sick and convalescent. Quite as safe a plan of ventilation, and as efficient, is to keep a lamp or a small fire burning in the fireplace. This creates a draft, and carries bad airs and gasses up the chimney.

That out-door exercise before breakfast is healthful. It is never so. And, from the very nature of th ngs is hurtful, especially to persons of poor health; although the very vigorous may practice it with impunity. In winter the body is easily chilled through and though unless the stomach has been fortified with a good warm breakfast, and in warm weather, miasmatic and mularious gases and emenations speedily act upon the empty and weak stomach in a way to vitiate the circulation and induce feaver and ague, diarrhea, and dysentery. Entire families, who have arranged to eat breakfast before leaving the house and to take supper before sundown, have had a complete exemption from fever and ague, while the whole community around them was suffering from it from having neglected these precautions.

That whatever lessens cough is "good" for it, and, if preserved in, will cure it. On the contrary, all coughs are soonest cured by promoting and increasing them; because nature endeavores by the cough to help bring up the phlegm and yellow matter which is in the lungs, as the lungs cannot heal while that matter is there. And as it cannot be got rid of without coughing, the more coughing there is the sooner it is got rid of—the sooner are the lungs cleared out for the fuller and freer reception of pure air which is their natural food. The only remedies which can do any good in coughs are such as loosen the phlegm, and thus less cough is required to bring it up. These remedies are warmth, outdoor exercise, and anything which slightly nauseates.

A coquette treats a lover like a bouquet—carries him about a certain time for amusement or show, and then quietly picks him to pieces.

Doctor Mott used to say that roast beef, serenity of mind, cold water baths, and an amiable and pretty wife would make almost any man healthy, wealthy and wise.

DURATION OF LIFE.

The average duration of the life of man in civilized society is about thirty three and a third years. This is called a generation, making three in a century. But there are certain localities and certain communities of people where this average is considerably extended. The mountaineer lives longer than the lowlander; the farmer than the artisan; the traveler than the sedentary; the temperate than the self-indulgent; the just than the dishonest. "The wicked shall not live out half his days," is the announcement of Divinity. The philosophy of this is found in the fact, that the moral character has a strong power over the physical; power much more controlling than is generally imagined. The true man conducts himself in the light of Bible precepts; is temperate in all things; is "slow to anger;" and on his grave is written: "He went about doing good." In these three things are the great elements of human health: the restraint of the appetites the control of the passions: and that highest type of physical exercise, "going about doing good." It is said of the eminent Quaker philanthropist, Joseph John Gurney, that the labor and pains he took to go and see personally the objects of his contemplated charities, so that none of them should be unworthily bestowed, was of itself almost the labor of one man, and he attended to his immense banking business besides: in fact, he did too much, and died at sixty. The average length of human life, of all countries at this age of the world, is about twenty eight years. One quarter of all who die do not reach the age of seven; one half die before reaching seventeen; and yet the average of life of "Friends," in Great Britain and Ireland in 1860, was nearly fifty-six years, just double the average life of other people. Surely this is a strong inducement for all to practice for themselves, and to inculcate it upon their children day by day, that simplicity of habit, that quietness of demeanor, that restraint of temper, that control of the appetites and propensities, and that orderly systematic, and even mode of life, which "Friend's" discipline inculcates, and which are demonstrably the means of so largely increasing the average of human existence.

Reasoning from the analogy of the animal creation, mankind should live nearly an hundred years; that law seeming to be, that life should be five times the length of the period of growth; at least, the general observation is that the longer persons are growing, the longer they live; other things being equal. Naturalists say.

A dog grows for	2	years, and lives	8,	
An ox	" 4	"	"	16.
A horse	" 5	"	"	25.
A camel	" 8	"	"	40.
Man	" 20	should live		100.

But the sad fact is, only one man for every thousand reaches one hundred years. Still it is encouraging to know, that the science of life, as revealed by the investigations of the physiologist and the teachings of educated medical men, is steadily extending the period of human existence.

The distinguished historian Macaulay states that in 1685 one person in twenty died each year; in 1850, out of forty persons, only one died. Dupin says, that from 1776 to 1843 the duration of life in France increased fifty-two days annually, for in 1781 the mortality was one in twenty-nine; in 1843, one in forty. The rich men in France live forty two years on an everage; the poor, only thirty. Those who are "well to do in the world" live about eleven years longer than those who have to work from day to day for a living. Remunerative labor and the diffusion of the knowledge of the laws of life among the masses, with temperance and thrift, are the great means of adding to human health and life; but the more important ingredient, happiness, is only to be found in daily loving, obeying and serving Him "who giveth us all things richly to enjoy."—*Hall's Journal of health.*

A COUNTRY HOME.

The following tribute to the charms and elevating influence of a rural life is from the pen of the Hon. Horace Greely, principal editor of the New York *Tribune:*

"As for me, long tossed on the stormiest waves of doubtful conflict and arduous endeavor, I have begun to feel, since the shades of forty years fell upon me, the weary, tempest-driven voyager's longing for land, the wanderer's yearning for the hamlet, where, in childhood, he nestled by his mother's knee, and was soothed to sleep on her breast. The sober, down-hill of life, dispels many illusions, while it developes or strengthens within us the attachment, perhaps long smothered or overlaid, for 'that dear hut, our home.' And so I, in the sober afternoon of life, when its sun, if not high, is still warm, have bought a few acres of land in the broad, still country, and, bearing hither my household treasures, have resolved to steal from the city's labors and anxieties, at least one day in each week, whereby to revive as a farmer the memories of my childhood's humble home. And already I realize that the experiment cannot cost so much as it is worth. Already I find in that day's quiet an antidote and a solace for the feverish, festering cares of the week which environ it. Already my brook murmurs a soothing even-song to my burning, throbbing brain; and my trees, gently stirred by the fresh breezes, whisper to my spirit something of their own quiet strength and patient trust in God. And thus do I faintly realize, but for a brief and flitting day, the serene joy which shall irradiate the farmer's vocation, when a fuller and truer education shall have refined and chastened his animal cravings, and when science shall have endowed him with her treasures, redeeming labor from drudgery while quadrupling its efficiency, and crowning with beauty and plenty our bounteous beneficent earth."

Important Railroad Contract.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.

The contract in progress of negotiation between the Atlantic and Great Western railroad company and the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company has been finally agreed upon, and goes into effect immediately. It provides for laying a line in the narrow gauge upon the Atlantic and Great Western railroad to Cincinnati, Cleveland and other western cities, and also the immediate construction of a line of narrow gauge railroad through Clarion, Jefferson, Centre, Union and Northumberland counties to connect the Great Western with the Catawissa road, thus forming, by means of the latter road, and the Philadelphia and Reading road, a continuous line of narrow gauge railroad from all the great cities West to Philadelphia and New York. One immediate result of this contract will be the establishment of a line of steamships between Philadelphia and England, for the building and equipment of which, the latter companies have contributed half the amount necessary.

In the suit between the Catawissa and Pennsylvania railroads, to be heard in the Nisi Prius branch of the Supreme Court tomorrow, the Reading road becomes a party with the Catawissa road.

PROTECTION COMMENDED TO US BY AN ENGLISHMAN.

Mr. Handel Cossham, one of the English capitalists now in this country, speaking at the New-York Union-League Club Supper, said,—

"No Englishman who had not seen America with his own eyes could have any proper conception of the magnitude of her resources, the rapidity of her progress, or the great power she wielded as a nation. He was not disposed to make small beer of his native land, for he would be an unworthy son if he did; but he had to acknowledge that America was far ahead of England in her resources and her territory. *He thought that if Americans only developed their country's resources in the future, as Englishmen had Great Britain's their future would be great indeed.*"

The very essence of truth,—the sum of the laws of economy which underlies the wealth of nations! How did Englishmen, with the harmonious legislation of their Parliment ever seconding their efforts, 'develop the resources of Great Britain?" By protecting the domestic manufactures of their island against foreign competition for centuries together, without suspension or relaxation, by every device that lawyers could frame. and practical spinners, smelters, and weavers, could suggest. When this persistent policy of protection was crowned with the success at which it aimed, and England had become the "Workshop of the World," then, and not till then, did she preach to the nations of the world her impudent doctrine of Free Trade,—that the way for them to grow rich was to raise raw products for her use at prices she should see fit to pay, and to take from her in exchange manufactured goods at prices she should see fit to charge.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A BEAUTIFUL SOLITUDE.

The common wayside road, tamest and most trite of objects everywhere else, is exceedingly beautiful in the Island of Borneo. A recent traveller says he walked from the wharf at Sarawak to the mines at Bidi, and that his path lay through thickest jungle, bordering the road like a jewelled wall, for all along the vista blushed the peering heads of flowers, rich and rare of tint, flowers such as horticultural enthusiasts see only in their dreams, dead silence reigns around, and the traveler starts when it is broken for a moment by the crash of some giant branch far in the depth of the immemorial forest, where the vast trees throw deep and solemn shadow around. The song of birds is not heard there, nor the restless rustling of gay-plumaged wings. Thousands of butterflies glitter and flit, like soul-endowed gems, in the steady, kingly sunshine; but they are quite noiseless, and the traveler's is like a marvelous magic pilgrimage in a dream.

BEAUTIFUL SIMILITUDE.

God knows what keys in the human soul to touch, in order to draw out its sweetest and most perfect harmonies. They may be the minor strains of sadness and sorrow; they may be the loftier notes of joy and gladness; God knows where the melodies of our nature are, and what discipline will call them forth. Some with plaintive songs must walk in the lowly vale of life's weary way; others in loftier hymns shall sing of nothing but joy as they tread the mountain tops of life; but they all unite without a discord or jar, as ascending anthem of loving and believing hearts finds its way into the chorus of the redeemed in heaven.

NEVER KNOCK UNDER.—No, never.—Always rally your forces for another and more desperate assault upon adversity. If calumny assails you and the world—as it is apt to do in such cases, takes part with your traducers, don't turn moody and misanthropic, or worse still, seek to drown your unhapiness in dissipation. Bide your time. Disprove the slander if you can; if not, live it down. If poverty comes upon you like a thief in the night—what then? Let it rouse you, as the presence of a real thief would do to energetic action. No matter how deeply you may have got into hot water—always provided that you did not help the Father of Lies to heat it your case, if you are made of the right kind of stuff, it is not desperate; for it is in accord with the divine order and sweep of things that life should have no difficulties which an honest, determined man, with Heaven's help, cannot surmount.

FIVE DAUGHTERS.—A gentleman had five daughters, all of whom he brought up to some respectable occupation in life—These daughters married, one after another, with the consent of their father. The first married a gentleman by the name of Poor, the second a Mr. Little, the third a Mr. Short, the fourth a Mr. Brown, and the fifth a Mr. Hogg. At the wedding of the latter, her sisters, with their husbands, were present. After the ceremonies of the wedding were over, the old gentleman said to his guests:

"I have taken great pains to educate my daughters, that they might act well their part in life, and from their advantages and improvements, I fondly hoped that they would do honor to the family: and now I find that all my pains, cares and expectations have turned to nothing but a *poor little, short, brown, hogg.*"

CONCERNING DOORS.—When you go into a neighbor's premises, be sure to leave the doors as you find them. If you find the door shut you may reasonably suppose that your friend wanted it shut, and therefore you have no right to leave it open; and if you find it open, no matter how cold the weather is, do you leave it open; for it is but reasonable to suppose that it was left open for some good purpose. And the same is good for all places, whether they be houses, stores, factories, offices, or whatever they may be. Remember the rule—it has no exception; leave the doors as you find them if the owner of the door does not know how he wants it, how do you know how he wants it?

TWO YOUNG MEN.—Two young men commenced the sail-making business at Philadelphia. They bought a lot of duck from Stephen Girard on credit, and a friend had engaged to endorse for them. Each caught a roll and was carrying it off, when Girard remarked.

"Had you not better get a d

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY JAN. 26, 1866.

GUARANTEEING A REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

In discussing the momentous question of reconstruction, not only the people, at large, but also the President and many members of Congress appeared to be at a loss to find some safe and substantial starting point, upon which to build their theories and arguments. There appears to us to be no safer ground on which to base all our logic and argument than the Constitution itself. Article IV, Section 4 of the Constitution of the United States reads thus—"The United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government." Webster defines a republic to be "A State in which the exercise of the sovereign power is lodged in representatives elected by *the people.*" Here would seem to be a solid Constitutional foundation on which to build. The only question to be decided is, who are "*the people*" of a state? This decided the course is clear, and no State can be admitted to the deliberations of Congress nor permitted to enact laws for its own people, except it adopts a republican form of government. Now Webster neither says *the white people* nor *the black people* but THE PEOPLE, which, taken in its most obvious and comprehensive sense, means the whole people, or the free, adult, male population of a State. But we are not left to speculation to determine the meaning of the phrase "*the people.*" It occurs frequently in the old "articles of Confederation," as well as, in the present New Constitution. In the Journal of the Congress of the Confederation we learn that the fourth of the Articles of Confederation, being under discussion, which runs thus "the free inhabitants of each of these States shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several States." The delegates from, that Judas among States, South Carolina, moved to insert white between the words, "free inhabitants," eleven States voted on the question, two, of which South Carolina was one, voted for it, one was divided, and eight voted unanimously against it. Thus early and emphatically was the distinction between freemen rebuked. This is the most satisfactory evidence that this question of distinction was not overlooked; and it was deemed so emphatically settled that nine years later, at the adoption of the new Constitution, by the Convention, in which were a large proportion of the former members of the Congress that adopted the articles of Confederation, it was not thought necessary then to define the meaning of the phrase *the people.* If even this positive evidence were wanting we would have other scarcely less positive in the fact, that at the adoption of the New Constitution in 1787, South Carolina was the only State, of the thirteen ratifying it, in whose Constitution the odious distinction was found. The veriest simpleton would not pretend to argue that twelve, of the thirteen states then comprising the Union, had consented to a distinction in the national constitution, which they did not permit in their own, and which was so repugnant to the then existing idea of a republican government. The leprosy that then was only visible in South Carolina extended itself insidiously, until it had well nigh wrought the death of the nation. Happily that calamity has been averted. But many evidences of the effects of the contagion still remain. There are few even of the loyal States that would now bear this constitutional test of their republicanism. But their infractions of the strict letter (with the exception of Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky) are trifling compared with the States lately in rebellion. They have forfeited no right by rebellion, and are fast reforming their previous anti-republican tendencies, and may be safely left to take care of themselves. But now is most certainly as favorable an opportunity as we will ever have of guaranteeing to the States lately in rebellion their *constitutional right* to a republican form of government. Two thirds of the people of South Carolina, more than half of the people of Mississippi, about half those of Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and Florida, one third of the people of North Carolina, and one fourth of those of Tennessee and Arkansas have never had a voice in the government of their respective states. In other words, those states have never had a republican form of government. Surely it is high time, the United States should guarantee to them this Constitutional right and not permit them to return to their place in the Union without it.

RETURN OF GOV. CURTIN.

Our readers will be gratified to learn that his Excellency, Gov. Curtin, has returned from Havana, whither he had gone on account of his impaired health; and that he has already resumed the duties of his arduous position. The deep anxiety that has been every where felt and expressed concerning Gov. Curtin, is evidence of the strong hold he possesses in the heart of the people of this great State. It is gratifying to be able to say that his brief visit to Cuba has greatly benefited him, while it is to be much regretted that the duties of his position compelled so early a return, before he could be fully restored by the mild climate of the West Indies.

It is not to be disguised that politicians and place-seekers complain bitterly of the Governor because he has been unable to elevate them all to lucrative offices; but the people who want no place, and desire nothing so much as a wise and patriotic administration of public affairs, are devotedly attached to their Governor, and that surely will make amends for all the wounds that the malice of disappointed partizans may be able to inflict. The reception that has greeted the Governor upon his return has been generous and enthusiastic. That he may live long and enjoy yet higher honors from the people of Pennsylvania is the fervent wish of thousands.

☞ Hon. Edgar Cowan, Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, Hon. George W. Householder, Hon. M. A. Ross, and Hon. D. B. Armstrong, will accept our thanks for valuable Congressional, Legislative and other documents.

OUR COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.

NUMBER IV.

Evils arising from unequal taxation.

We have demonstrated in previous articles that gross inequality arises from the present methods both of taxation and appropriation. Our present object is to show that this inequality and injustice are but a small proportion of the evils arising from this source. It is a fact well known to every person who has given attention to the subject, that the development of all its resources is of the highest importance to a State, it increases the value of land, creates diversity of pursuits and thus adds to the revenue of the State and the comfort of the people. With these views every State endeavors to offer inducements not only to its own citizens, but to citizens of other States to enter upon, occupy and improve its wholly or partially unoccupied lands, to fell its forests, open its mines and manufacture their products into fabrics for the use of man. It is also well known that the richer sections of a country are quickly settled, while the poorer are left unoccupied, and that in all civilized communities there is a natural tendency to congregate in towns and cities. Idleness everywhere and especially in cities and towns is the source of untold evils and crimes. It is obviously the interest of every state to promote the settlement and improvement of all its territory, and obviate the tendency to centralization. How does the present working of our school laws operate upon this point? What inducement does it offer to the settler in the sparsely settled districts? Enormous taxes, short school terms, the smallest proportionate assistance from the State, and hard labor and comparative ignorance for himself and his children. On the other hand, we find in the rich and already densely populated districts, are held out the inducements, of lands already cleared, long school terms, light taxes, comparative ease, with intelligent society and the largest proportionate assistance from the State, to bring still more where the population is already overflowing. Who can wonder then that the farmer moves to town to educate his sons and daughters, even at the risk of all the dangers of town and city life, or to the far West where the new States hold out inducements superior to those he has enjoyed among his native hills. Is it any wonder under such circumstances that, towns are crowded with idlers, while the rural districts are crying for laborers and the farms lie waste. Is it any wonder that the sturdy sons of our noble State are pouring in a steady stream into the wide West, while her own broad acres are unoccupied, her mineral wealth undeveloped her manufacturing facilities unimproved, and her oil flowing ungathered to the ocean. Yet these are the legitimate results of an oppressive system of taxation in the sparsely settled districts of the State. If it was patiently borne the evil might be less, though the injustice remained; but it is not patiently borne, on the contrary it is steadily and surely driving the young, enterprising, and most valuable portion of our population from their native State to seek more favored homes in the far West. Such are the legitimate results of the present unfair method of raising revenue for school purposes. A system that discriminates against the poorer portions of the State and in favor of the richer, while the reverse should be the rule. They can only be obviated when the people in their majesty demand, that the laws be so amended, that the poor shall no longer be oppressed because of their poverty, nor the rich pampered because of their wealth, but that even-handed justice be dispensed alike to all. How this may be done we will endeavor to show in our next.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Senator Householder, of Bedford, on Wednesday last, offered a resolution which was subsequently adopted by the Senate, authorizing the appointment of a Committee from each branch of the State Legislature, whose duty it shall be to report by bill or otherwise, a more uniform system of revenue for common school purposes and such other improvements as they may deem advisable. In advocating the passage of the resolution, Mr. Householder made an able speech, which showed forcibly the great interest he felt in this important subject and the trouble he had taken to prepare all the statistics which were necessary to elucidate his proposed changes in a system which has always been considered one of the best that could be adopted. Believing that that section of the Constitution which says that the Legislature shall provide for the establishment of schools throughout the State "in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis" should be strictly carried out, he desires to have a bill drawn up and passed which will relieve many districts in the Commonwealth from the discrimination which is now made between the rich man and the poor in the levy of taxes for school purposes.—*The Press, January 22.*

Those of our readers who have given attention to the discussion of this subject in our columns, will appreciate the importance, as well as the necessity, for the above mentioned action of our able Senator. Mr. Householder's activity and vigilance in looking after the interests of the whole State as well as of his immediate constituency is deserving of the highest praise. Our citizens fully appreciate the change inaugurated by the new jury law, to which we recently called their attention, and for which we are mainly indebted to Mr. Householder. If his present proposed revision of our common school system meets with the success it deserves, not only the people of this county, but, of the larger portion of the State, will have reason to thank him, for a reform scarcely second, in its importance, to the original establishment of our common school system.

VOTES OF DESERTERS.—The queer decision of Judge King, of the Bedford district, that Congress cannot, without trial, disfranchise a deserter, has been reversed by the State Senate, which on Thursday ousted Mr. Duncan, the Democratic Senator from Adams, on the ground that he was elected by the votes of deserters, who were permitted to vote by the Democratic election judges of that county. It is understood this decision of the Senate was reached under the advice of the Attorney General.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

A CARD.

BEDFORD, Jan. 13, 1866.

I take this occasion, and method, to tender my cordial and grateful thanks to the political friends in Bedford County who so faithfully sustained me, under a storm of misrepresentations, in the contest just closed.

In Mr. Cessna's reply of the 6th inst. to my address of the 4th are many unwarranted statements, and personalities, which I will allow to pass unnoticed. I may have been gravely at fault as he suggests, in not staying at home during the war, to help him fight the party battles in the county, and in not addressing War meetings, and aiding in the trial of causes in court here, whilst I was absent in the public service; and I am willing to be punished for such things, without making any complaint. But, in his reply, he raises a question of veracity, in such a shape and of such importance, I feel compelled to notice it briefly in vindication of myself, and in justification of those who so manfully stood by me.

The substance of my allegation was, that in May, 1865, I had an interview and understanding with him, in Bedford, to the effect that he was to support me for the nomination and I was to have a clear course in the county. In his reply he calls this a "mistake;" and endeavors to make it appear that he only promised to support me *if nominated.* I submit, if it be not evident from both the date and object of said interview, that the subject matter of it would naturally be, as it was, *support for the nomination, and not support afterwards. At that time I could have had no reason to doubt the latter.*

Whilst professing to reply to what occurred *at that interview*, he says: "On the contrary, I told him distinctly that that question" (of being a candidate) "would be left with my friends, and that when they determined it I would inform him."

Now the *unfairness* of this statement, to use no harsher term, must be manifest, when it is known that this quotation is what he told me, not at the Bedford interview, but at another interview at Washington about *five months afterwards.* It occurred in this way: After the last October election, I heard a rumor that Mr. Cessna intended to be a candidate for governor. I did not believe it; but when he came to Washington about the latter end of that month, or first of November following, I called upon him, and told him of the rumor, and inquired if it was true. He then told me what I have quoted above from his reply; and then, for the first time, did I know of his intention to be a candidate. At the same time I asked him when he would let me know his determination, and he replied at the meeting of Congress the first Monday in December. He came to Washington at or about that time, but did not inform me; and when he next came I enquired of him whether or not he had concluded to be a candidate. He replied in the affirmative; and that was on the 20th of December last.

FR. JORDAN.

HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

Return of Gov. Curtin—Important Resolution offered in the Senate—Speech of Hon. G. W. Householder—New Candidates for Governor—The Contested Election in the Senate—Bills read in which Bedford county is interested, &c. &c.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 23, 1866.

EDITORS INQUIRER:

Governor Curtin and suit arrived here last Friday evening, and were enthusiastically received by the people. The Governor has improved much in health, and is again able to take care of the interests of the great State of Pennsylvania. It is admitted by all parties, that the interests of this Commonwealth can be placed in no safer hands than in those of our present very worthy Governor.

The following important resolution was offered by your able and patriotic Senator, Hon. G. W. Householder, last Wednesday:

Resolved, That (if the House of Representatives shall agree) a committee of three shall be appointed from each body, whose duty it shall be to report by bill or otherwise, a more uniform system of revenue for common school purposes, and such improvements in the system as they may deem necessary.

Mr. Householder then addressed the Senate in one of the most able and argumentative speeches ever delivered in that body on the question of Common Schools. It was none of the buncome speeches so often delivered, but it carried truth, in all its bearings from beginning to end. He was very particular in giving statistics, which showed conclusively that our system needed revision. The resolution passed both Houses, and I have no doubt but our present system will be revised, much to the benefit of the poorer counties of the State.

Nearly every day brings forth a new candidate for Governor. Dr. Wilmor Worthington, Senator from Chester, James R. Kelly, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and E. W. Davis, of Philadelphia, have been strongly urged by their friends, during the last week. According to my view of the case, a few will be disappointed, as the Union party, strong as it is, cannot afford to have more than one candidate, while our Democratic friends can hardly muster strength enough to take care of *so* many.

The contest in the Adams and Franklin Senatorial District was finally ended last week by declaring Hon. David McConaughy the legally elected Senator. By consent of the parties interested, all other points were withdrawn, and the only question to be acted upon was whether deserters were citizens entitled to vote. The constitutionality of the act of Congress declaring deserters, who failed to report, disfranchised, was ably argued in the negative by J. McDOWELL SHARPE, and in the affirmative by Hon. J. C. KUNKLE, of this place. Both speeches were master pieces but Mr. Sharp failed to make his point.

I do not wonder that the decision was given in the affirmative, as who can possibly think that the men who refused to enter the service of their country when drafted, deserted their companions when in the field, are entitled to citizenship, thus attempting to rule a country which their cowardice or treason induced them to desert. What patriotic soldier will not rejoice, when he learns that those who refused to stand by their country in the hour of its trial have been for once fairly dealt with by a committee of as able and just men as Pennsylvania can boast of.

The people of Adams and Franklin can point with pride to their able Senator, Mr. McConaughy, and rest assured that their interests will be well cared for by him.

The following bills have been read in place by Mr. Armstrong, all of which are of interest to Bedford county:

An act incorporating the Bedford Gold and Silver Mining Company.

A further supplement to the act approved April 19, 1862, for the adjudication and payment of certain Military claims (Militia).

An act incorporating the Hopewell and Pattonsville Turnpike Road, which last bill passed the House.

The choice of Bedford county for Governor, Hon. John Cessna, meets with much favor at the State Capitol. It is conceeded by all that he could poll a powerful vote in the State as most of the Douglass Democrats would join the Union party, in order to honor the man who was the friend and supporter of the lamented Douglas.

It is generally conceded that the nominee of the Union party will succeed this fall by a majority greater than any given for Governor since 1840.

E. K. Haines, Esq., of Somerset, was re-elected Transcriber of the Senate, and M. Edgar King, of Fulton, was elected to the same position in the House. They both make excellent officers. Your district has been well cared for in the distribution of the patronage.

I will endeavor to keep your readers posted in all matters of importance as they transrire at the State Capitol during the session, whether of local or general interest.

SPECTATOR.

Texas Correspondence.

CAMP 19TH U. S. C. INFANTRY,
BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS,
December 13, 1865.

Mr. J. R. Durborrow:

SIR, having just returned from "up the river" where I have been for some two weeks. I have concluded to give you a brief account of my trip and its etcetras. I left this, November 24th ult. on board the Government steamer E. Painero, plying between Brazos and Fort Ringold, some 300 miles above Brownsville. The ostensible purpose of the expedition was to get timber to fit up our camp for winter, consequently I was provided with 20 men and 20 day's rations, with instructions to "stop when I pleased." After making inquiries, I concluded to go up some 200 miles, where I learned I should find the best timber, as well as the best hunting ground, which I can assure you was no small consideration with me, having taken the precaution to provide myself with 1000 rounds of ammunition extra. On board I found rather a motley crowd of people, composed of officers and men of the U. S., Imperial and Liberal armies, with quite a number of ex-rebels and returning fugitives from both this and the other side of the river, representing almost every nationality and color. The conveniences on board were by no means great, yet we managed to make ourselves quite comfortable, (barring the hosts of musquetoes that swarmed the cabin at night.) The time was spent by some in shooting at some of the thousands of wild geese, ducks, and cranes which everywhere lined the islands and sand-bars, and which had not been sufficiently alarmed to keep out of range of our rifles. Some amused themselves at games, while others were busy with their Spanish, and the present was an auspicious moment, as the cabin was well sprinkled with Liberal officers, who where as anxious to master the English as we were Spanish, so that we were mutually improved. The Rio Grande is one of the crookedest rivers in the world, as well as muddiest. We were frequently aground, but not long, and thus made a very quick, as well as pleasant trip. As to the country, there was little that was inviting or particularly interesting to the traveller, as the same uncultivated soil existed with here and there a ranche, with perhaps from one rood to ten acres of land under cultivation, and now groaning under a splendid crop of corn. The soil is a black sandy loam, and I believe as good as any in the west, yet these people are so lazy that they raise but barely sufficient to support them from one crop to another, while they can always raise two crops of corn fully matured. Notwithstanding the soil is capable of producing everything that they might choose to plant, yet I saw nothing raised but corn and pumpkins, which in connection with fresh beef forms their only articles of food. I did not see a potato growing while up the river, yet thanks to our good old Uncle Samuel, I succeeded in purchasing some of our Commissary, at two and one half cents per pound and those were raised "way down in Maine." As to the houses or "ranches" they are constructed of "bamboo" with exception of the roof which is of grass or the hides of cattle.

It is really astonishing how many persons can be accommodated in those ranches. In fact they frequently resemble (from their number of population) small towns, having as many as three or four hundred people. In manners they are quite rude as not unfrequently, you see children of both sexes entirely naked. In fact I can see that the Greaser is little in advance of the Aborigines on our frontier. Edinburg is the only town on our side of the river and garrisoned by the 116th U. S. colored infantry. On the opposite side of the river is Renosa, a town of three or four thousand inhabitants and a very fine Convent. The town was occupied by Cortinas and his band of brigands, but as Gen. Mejia, with 2000 men was just below, there was a great skedaddle of the natives with their effects to our side. In fact there were thousands of horses and cattle on the river bank, which had, or were in process of crossing. One of the most pleasing sights was several loads of most luscious oranges just from Monterey. Having remained at Edinburg for a few hours, we continued up the river some 20 miles where I concluded to disembark in a pleasant willow grove—having been nearly four days on the passage.

As to the timber here it is not generally good in kind or quantity, being generally muskeet (a species of Mohogany) yet seldom growing sufficiently large to be useful for veneering. The most beautiful, if not among the most useful timbers here is the Ebony. They are covered with a verdure so rich in color as to be almost black in the distance hence always visible, and selected by those desiring to shield themselves from the sun. The "tepe wahie" is also very beautiful, as is the palmetto, yet the latter is by by no means plenty on the river. The hackberry and willow are the most plentiful, hence the best, as they grow very large, and can be used for building purposes. The groves here possess a majestic appearance from the quantity o moss which everywhere festoons the trees, hanging in masses frequently from 12 to 15 feet in length. In fact it grows so long and dense as to not unfrequently cause a weight sufficiently great to break the largest limbs.

During the time I remained up the river I had ample time to see the surrounding country which I assure you was very uneuviting to all save the hunter, as the chaparral and tall grass always undergrow the large timber which was skirted by canebrakes so dense, as to be impenetrable, save through the paths made by the cattle, of which there were a great many belonging to settlers on the Mexican side who graze them in Texas. There are many deer here, but do not often visit the river and it was necessary to go back some 10 miles to find them. Wolves inhabit the canebrakes and make night hideous with their howlings. Beavers are found bordering the river and lagoons. Bears are unknown. The principal game is geese and turkey which everywhere existed in large unmbers The lagoons cover a large portion of the country along both sides of the Rio Grande and make it inconvenient for both travelers and hunters. Fish abound in large quantities in the lagoons and seemed quite sportive as they frequently threw themselves above the surface forming a scene truly inviting to one fond of the sport of fishing. These lagoons are usually overflown by the spring freshets and their inhabitants find an outlet into the river as they subsequently do the table of the epicures of Brownsville and Matamoras.

During my stay I made several trips across the river in a small "dug out" to visit some ranches in Mexico which came near proving fatal to your correspondent, as the boat upset spilling us into the river. Being good watermen we succeeded in getting out with the loss of a small portion of our baggage. The weather was very warm and caused us little inconvenience. Having finished the object of the expedition we again went on board the "E. Prinero," on her downward trip, taking on board a large load of lumber, and after the usual stoppages by being "stuck" on sand bars, reached Brownsville a few days sooner than expected. The weather is quite blustry at present, but we have not had even a frost as yet. We are rejoiced not a little at the result of the late elections in the States, especially as "Jersey" has returned to the union and foundly hope that Bedford county may do the same in '66.

Yours, F. H.

BRITISH FREE TRADE; the TRICKS OF 1846, AND THE WARNINGS OF 1865.

To the Editor of the Chicago Republican:

SIR: Now that the question of our sources of revenue is of such vital importance, and we should be so carefully planning the best means by which our home industry may thrive, and thus our expenses be met and our debts paid without distress, it may be well to look back to some foreign efforts to influence our industrial and financial condition in years not long gone by. We allude especially to the so-called "British free-trade" efforts, which may more fitly be called the endeavors of a powerful class of British capitalists, whose reliance for continued power and ascendency must be largely on their manufactures, to maintain that ascendency as toward this country by talking of free trade while carefully protecting themselves.

In 1840 the first move of importance was made in this direction by a report to Parliament of a committee of which Joseph Hume was chairman. How ready he would be to inaugurate real free trade may be judged from his wish expressed some years before in Parliament, that "the manufactures of the continent might be strangled in their cradle."

The keynote of this experiment was the statement of one of the witnessess examined before that committee (J. D. Hume). He said: "There is a very strong impression in all foreign countries that we have risen to our present prosperity through our system of protection, and that they have only to adopt the same system in order to succeed as we have done; and that he would remove the protective duty on cotton manufactures for the sake of holding out to the world an example."

That is, decrease the tariff on cotton, or any other well-established manufactures, in order to do away the "very strong impression" abroad, that protection had made England rich, keep up protective tariffs on whatever products of English works needed them, and magnanimously cry "free trade."

In the "Parliamentary Report of the Committee," published in England, vol. 5, p. 93, may be found this testimony. In a report of Mr. Hume's committee, published for circulation in this country, it is not to be found. It was not "adapted to our latitude," as the almanac makers say.

Another witness before that committee (P. Dillon) said: "Verry great objections lie to advalorem duties; they are constantly evaded. Few attempt to deny that when they make returns of values, they make false returns." This is not found in the report for circulation here. Of course it was for their interest that we should keep up the ad valorem system, whereby importers of British goods could better defraud our revenue.

The changes in the British tariff were of so little moment, that the average of duties for two years before the vaunted revision of 1840 was £22,637,494, and for two years after £22,720,886.

When our tariff was reduced in 1846, whatever may have been the motives of some of its supporters it was intended to encourage the importation of British goods, and British influences were largely brought to bear. On reliable authority we have a list of subscriptions of persons and firms in Manchester, Glasgow, &c., amounting to £12,000 or £50,000, pledged to this end; and over £1,000,000 of British money were said to have been spent in Washington to shape our revised tariff to suit their interests. The result was that while our average imports for five years, from 1842 to 1846 inclusive, had been 102,459,356, the average for the next five years, after that revision, rose to 237,369,944. Of this vast increase England largely gained the benefit, and then came the crash of 1857, with its failure of capitalists and distress of the poor. May we not take warning now?

During that session of 1846, while Congress was engaged on the tariff, a basement room of the Capitol was used for showing samples of British goods, and estimates were made of their peices, and singular statements of the effect of the old tariff in increasing those prices.

Such shameful use of our country's Capitol might well be buried in oblivion were it not full of warning needed by us to-day.

There Southern members of Congress were taught the mystery whereby an article sold for six cents a yard was increased four cents a yard in price, by an odious duty for the benefit of "Yankee monopolists:" and thus was inflamed a bitter hatred that has since blazed out in a terrible rebellion, to which British capitalists readily furnished their Alabamas and Shenandoahs to sweep the ocean as pirates fitted out by foreign neutrality. British manufacturers made skilful use, in 1846, of Southern jealousy toward the prosperity of the free labor of the North, and the South gave forty-eight votes, seventeen from Virginia, for what might fitly be called the Manchester tariff.

Now that slavery is gone, and the interest of free labor is one all over this land, let us beware of deceptive "free-trade" cries and foreign plots against our industry, and learn to give fair and living protection to all branches thereof on the "live and let live" principle.

The need of watchful vigilance now may be seen by the following extract from a letter of our American Consul at Liverpool to a gentleman in this country last May:

"Great efforts will now be made by English capitalists and manufacturers to induce us to reduce our tariff, and to permit them to do all our manufacturing; they are beginning to stir this matter already.

"They will struggle hard to break down our tariff.

"There will be a terrible pressure put on the Government."

The mining Journal, a large and able English sheet, from London, Dec 16, says in its report from Staffordshire: "The formal constitution of a Free-trade League in the United States is a very hopeful sign. It is hard for dwellers in another land to judge of the prospects of such an organization, but it has clearly many things in its favor.

"The representatives from the South are almost sure to vote for it, and it will be strange if the West does not. * * * Should these anticipations prove true, we may expect a very large trade with that country."

It is significant that these foreigners suppose the South to be still opposed to free labor, and therefore that it will stand under the shade of its old prejudices and vote for their interests. We may see them mistaken. The South wants manufactures in its new condition. As for the West, with its thousands of workshops, its growing wool manufactures, its great iron business of some $35,000,000 yearly, and just beginirg, its difficulty in sending its produce abroad and need of a home market, we judge our people will see their interest in manufactures here, rather than in encouraging the "very large trade" with England which so rejoices in prospect these free trade advocates over the water, especially as such trade would add a "very large" debt to our heavy burden of that kind abroad.

Any arrangements for mutual good on the part of England or any other country should be met in a generous spirit. Any fair plans of foreigners to put their capital here are all well; but if they choose to do so, it should be borne in mind that thereby their interest, so far, is one with ours, and that our prosperity will be solid only as our home industry thrives and our policy is shapped to that end.

WESTERNER.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS--SYNOPSIS.

SENATE.

Monday Jan. 15.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill requiring every officer to appear before a competent board of examination, and those who failed to pass a satisfactory examination to be placed on the retired list or dropped from the rolls. Referred. Also, his bill reorganizing the army on a peace basis, which was similarly disposed of. Mr. Sherman offered a resolution dismissing from the Naval Academy cadet James I. Wheelor, who was formerly in the rebel service. Referred. A number of petitions were presented. Among them was one from manufacturers of sheet iron, bronze colors, salt, segars and other articles, stating that the import duty is so low as to operate against home manufactures, and asking for a remedy in increased import duties. The Military Committee reported the bill for the re-establishment of a National Military and Naval Asylum for the relief of a totally disabled officers and soldiers of the United States army. Mr. Howard offered a resolution recommending that Jeff. Davis and Clement C. Clay be tried immediately by military commission. Objected to, and laid over. Mr. Chandler, in view of the refusal of Great Britain to settle the bill for damages by rebel pirates, offered a resolution that the President be requested to withdraw our Minister from the Court of St. James, and make proclamation of national non-intercourse. Objected to, and laid over.

HOUSE.

The credentials of three Representatives from Arkansas were presented and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. Mr. Broomall offered a resolution providing that as the white men of the District of Columbia had decided that the negroes should not vote, the Committee on the District of Columbia shall report upon the expediency of ordering an election by which the colored men should express their opinion as to the white men voting. Laid on the table. The hall of the House was granted to the United States Christian Commission on Sunday, February 11, for its anniversary meetings. The Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the act of January 24, 1865, relating to the test oath, so as to allow attorneys at law to practice without taking the oath. Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, pronounced untrue a statement of a New York paper that certain articles had been taken away from the White House by the family of the late President Lincoln. One article used in the family, and much admired by Mr. Lincoln, was taken by permission of the Secretary of the Interior. The bill to extend suffrage in the District of Columbia was then taken up and discussed at some length by Messrs. Kelly, Karson and Price.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Jan. 16.

A petion of citizens of the District of Columbia, asking for the repeal of all laws in operation in the District making distinction on account of color was presented. The Military Committee reported the bill to establish the military peace establishment of the United States. Mr. Chandler called up the resolution requesting the President to withdraw our Minister from Great Britain. The bill in relation to the National Military and Naval Asylum for totally disabled officers and men of the volunteer service was passed. The resolution recommending the trial of Jeff. Davis by military commission was called up and ordered to be printed. The bill to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia was then discussed.

HOUSE.

Mr. Conkling offered a resolution making as requirements in the re-establishment of the Federal relations in the late insurrectionary States the absolute renunciation of the doctrine of secession; the repudiation of all debts contracted in aid of the rebellion; the assurance of human rights to all persons, regardless of race, creed or color; the impartial distribution of political power among all sections of the country, and the elections of Senators and Representatives who have never been ringleaders in the late revolt. Objected to and laid over. The Judiciary Committee reported the bill to incorporate the United States Mutual Protection Homestead Company, which is intended to encourage emigration to and settlement in the States lately in rebellion. The Senate resolutions authorizing the Committee on Reconstruction to send for persons and papers were concurred in. Mr. Haws introduced a bill to amend the act to provide duties on imports.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 17.

The credentials of Hon. W. A. Graham, of North Carolina, were presented and laid on the table. A petition of nine months' troops for $25 bounty was offered by Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, and another against arming the Alabama militia. The Committee on the Judiciary asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of colored citizens of Colorado, which was referred to the Committee on Territories. The Committee on Printing reported 10,000 instead of 100,000 copies of Grant's report. A bill ceding certain lands to West Virginia was referred. Mr. Chandler asked for information on matters on the southeastern border, and if any violations of neutrality have occurred there. The bill of the Military Committee was read, making our military peace establishment consist of seventy-two regiments, and detailing the organization; when the Senate proceeded to discuss the establishment of provisional governments in lately rebellious States.

HOUSE.

Resolution was adopted asking for information as to what State deposits of money had been made, and the dates and amounts of such deposits. The credentials of Hon. J. A. Goodwin, of Arizona, were presented, and he was qualified. A resolution directing the Secretary of War to suspend the sale of property at Point Lookout, Md., was passed. The House then discussed the bill incorporating the National Protection Homestead Company, which was tabled. The bill regulating the terms of the District Court for Maine passed. The bill extending suffrage in the District of Columbia was argued. A bill was introduced granting lands to Western Virginia for railroad purposes, and another asking for a navy yard on the Patuxet river, Md. A memorial relative to the French exposition was referred.

Thursday, Jan. 18.

SENATE.

The Committee on Commerce reported the House bill to extend the time for the withdrawal of goods from bonded warehouses; also a bill authorizing the construction of a telegraph line between New York and the West Indies. The Committee on Territories reported a bill for the admission of Colorado as a State. The resolution of Mr. Howe, providing for the appointment of Provisional Governors for the southern States was then taken up and was discussed at length by Messrs. Nesmith and Wade, the latter replying to the speech of Mr. Doolittle made on Wednesday. No action was taken; however. A bill granting to Mrs. Lincoln the franking privilege during her lifetime was passed unanimously.

HOUSE.

The Committee on Agriculture reported a bill extending the time for States to accept the grants of lands for agricultural college purposes. Postponed for one week. The Judiciary Committee reported, with amendments, the bill providing for a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, which was made the special order for the 30th inst. The Committee on claims asked to be relieved from the consideration of all claims from the rebellious States growing out of the destruction and damage or appropriation of property by the army and navy, while engaged in the suppression of the rebellion. The committee say that the amount of the property destroyed cannot be stated, but any attempt to idemnify the numerous class of claimants would require more money than the revenue of the nation could at any time satisfy. Mr. Lynch offered a resolution that all vessels once American, whose national character has been changed, or placed under a foreign flag or register, should be treated as foreign-built vessels, and never again be allowed an American register. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. The consideration of the bill to extend suffrage in the District of Columbia was then resumed. A motion to lay on the table was negatived. Yeas 46, nays 123. A motion to postpone until the first Tuesday in March was also disagreed to. Also a motion to recommit the bill to the committee on Judiciary. The bill was then passed as originally introduced by Mr. Kelley. Yeas 116; nays 54.

Friday, Jan. 19

SENATE.

Bills were introduced limiting and restricting the fees of agents and attorneys in preparing and collecting soldiers' claims against the Government, for the payment of officers of colored troops who performed services in the grade of commissioned officers between date of appointment and muster, which were referred. Mr. Doolittle presented the credentials of William Marvin, Senator elect from the State of Florida. After some debate, they were laid upon the table. The bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau was taken up and discussed. The amennment confirming the titles to lands granted under General Sherman's order at Savannah for the three years was adopted. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

A resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report the apportionment of national bank notes which has been made on the States. The naval appropriation bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole. A proposition to enlarge the Portsmouth navy yard was discussed, but voted down. The consideration of the President's message was resumed, but no conclusion was arrived at. Adjourned.

LEGISLATIAE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 15, 1866.

Bills were presented incorporating several companies, which were referred; also, to organize the police force in Schuylkill county; a general railroad law for the formation of a more perfect union between Pennsylvania and her sister States, and, supplementary to an act establishing the House of Refuge. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills were read inflicting a penalty for the manufacture of fireworks in Phil'a, for the improvement of the condition of prison and almshouse inmates, and allowing flour to be shipped to foreign ports without the action of the State inspector. A resolution was referred setting forth that treason was a crime deserving death, and that the people demand the speedy trial and capital punishment of Jeff Davis and his fellow-conspirators. Adjourned.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 16, 1866.

SENATE.

A number of unimportant bills were presented. A resolution was offered instructing the Committee on Railroads to adopt a more liberal policy by reporting a general law for the organization of roads, to develop the State, and declaring that the scheme of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad ought to be encouraged. After much discussion it was postponed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

A bill was introduced to pay a bounty to veteran volunteers, who have not received any bounties. Adjourned.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 17, 1866.

Both Houses were in session yesterday, but nothing was done except the reading in place of a few bills of limited or private interests.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 18, 1866.

SENATE.

The usual number of private bills were presented and referred. The contested-election case of McConaughy vs. Duncan was called up, and decided in favor of the former; he then took his seat. The bill making Washington and Beaver counties a separate judicial district was passed.

HOUSE.

A bill was presented allowing the banks to charge seven per cent. interest. A special session was ordered to be held on Tuesday next, to consider resolutions in reference to the death of President Lincoln. A resolution to close the hall of the House on Sunday was laid on the table. Resolutions were passed returning thanks to General Grant. Adjourned.

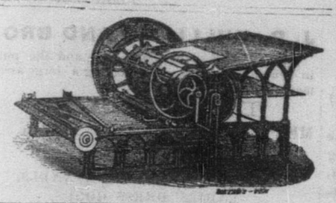
HARRISBURG, Jan. 19, 1866.

SENATE.

The chief object of interest in the Senate proceedings was the visit of the two Indian chiefs, grandsons of Red Jacket and Cornplanter, of the Seneca Indians, who came to make a statement in reference to land which they claim had been given to their ancestor, Cornplanter. The Speaker received them with a short speech, and the chief replied. His remarks, found in the legislative record; are couched in the usual phraseology of the Indian. Both spoke their native language, and communication was only through an interpreter. Their petition was referred to the Committee on Claims. A resolution was adopted appropriating five hundred dollars to the Indians, part of which will be expended in erecting a tombstone over the grave of Cornplanter. No other important business was done. Adjourned.

The House was not in session yesterday.

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 26, 1866.

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GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—Ladies, do you take Godey? How in the name of the Goddess of Fashions do you get along without it? A real lady might as well try to get along without taste, as to get along without this superb monthly. We say: get the latest, get the best, get Godey! Price $3.00. L. A. Godey, publisher, Philadelphia.

FIRE.—An alarm of fire, about five o'clock on last Wednesday morning, aroused a number of our citizens from their comfortable slumbers. Fire was discovered in the basement story of the Odd Fellow's Hall where it had been smouldering for some time. Some thoughtless person had emptied a bucket of hot embers in some portion of it which had ignited some combustible matter nnd was slowly making headway. It was fortunately discovered in good time and a vast amount of property saved.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.—If our subscribers, who are in arrears for subscriptions to the INQUIRER, desire to save money, they can do so by paying up before or at the February Court, as we intend charging all who are in arrears after that time $2,50 and those who do not pay within the year, $3.00 while all those who pay up at or before that time will be left off with $2,00. We are compelled to this course because we are too heavily involved to lay out of our money two or three years. We want to do every thing for our patrons that we can consistently and in *return they must pay up promptly.* Paper, ink, labor, rent, count up to almost fabulous rates, and we must keep close accounts. Take our advice and save the EXTRA DOLLAR. Two dollars per year to-day are worth more to us than three can possibly be three or four years after this even if we do only make half a living. SAVE YOUR MONEY.

WOOL GROWERS' CONVENTION.—We have received the following call for a Wool Growers' Convention, which is published below for the benefit of those of our readers who are interested in the wool business. The subject is one of vast importance to the farmers of Pennsylvania, and measures should be taken at once to have every county represented. The following is the call:

At a convention of Washington County Wool Growers, held on the 4th inst., the undersigned were appointed to call a State convention, to organize a Pennsylvania State Wool Growers' Association.

After due conference, we hereby invite delegates and representative men from every county in the State, to meet in the city of Pittsburg, at Hare's Hotel, on Thursday, the 8th of February next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose above specified. If there is time, and the Convention is so inclined, there will be a discussion on the comparative merits of different breeds of sheep, and other topics appropriate to the occasion.

F. JULIUS LE MOYNE,
ASA MANCHESTER,
JOHN A. EWING,
SAMUEL McFARLAND,
WILLIAM GABBY,
Committee.

WASHINGTON, PA., Jan. 18, 1866.

SURPRISE PARTY.—A press of business last week, prevented us from noticing a happy and successful surprise party, which came off at the M. E. Parsonage, on Wednesday evening the 16th inst., under the auspices of the Mite Society of the M. E. Church, of this place. The absence of the Pastor, Rev. A. R. Miller, for several days, until noon on Wednesday, afforded the Society a delightful opportunity to successfully carry out its design. On Wednesday evening Mr. Miller was invited to visit the Odd Fellows' Lodge, at an early hour in company with some friends. No sooner had he started on his visit than the members of the Mite Society issued forth with baskets, buckets, freezers, and other articles innumerable and wended their way to the Parsonage, and with a key prepared for the occasion, opened the door and took possession. In a very brief space of time a large table was prepared and groaned beneath the best that the village could afford. This done all set to speculating upon what would be the upshot of the matter. All manner of conjectures, surmises, doubts and anticipations were indulged in. In the meantime the Reverend gentleman could not, for the life of him, conjecture why so much attention was shown to him. He was accompanied to the Lodge, from the Lodge and up the street. Then a gentleman suggested that he would with lighted lantern, light him in the direction of the Parsonage. When they approached the Parsonage he was not a little *surprised* to see light escaping from the crevices. He certainly had not left any light there in the afternoon, and he was quite sure that the fire was low when he had gone out. Hark! merry voices fall upon his ears; ah, ha! The door is thrown open and he finds himself thrust into a throng who laugh roundly while he quietly acknowledges the s—URPRISE.

An excellent supper was then disposed of, and, an hour later, a splended table of refreshments were served. At the close the Reverend gentleman made a very neat and appropriate speech which closed the evenings entertainment.

BEDFORD RAILROAD ROUTE.—Several weeks ago we published an elaborate letter, with editorial comments, from *U. S. Railroad and Mining Register*, in favor of a new railroad project to extend from the Lebanon Valley Railroad via the Cumberland Valley, Bloody Run, Bedford to Wills creek, in this county, or the Potomac river. In a late number we find the following in regard to the same subject: "In the *Register*, of Dec. 23, we published a letter and comments on the strategic and commercial importance of the ground between the Lebanon Valley railroad and the Potomac river, via the Cumberland valley to the vicinity of Skippensburg and thence via Bloody Run to Wills' creek or the Potomac river. Our matter, as we know, has elicited inquiry and consideration; and a number of papers have come to us marked, showing that the article has been extensively copied. And that the *idea* in it is germinating, we have abundant proof. How soon it may take a more tangible form will measureably depend upon the action of the Cumberland Valley railroad company, which, undoubtedly, has it in its power, by a new policy of judicious expansion, to more fully satisfy the transportation necessities of the Cumberland valley than it does at present, and thereby forestall combinations which otherwise will inevitably take place. But, from what we hear of the management of the Cumberland Valley railroad, and of its procrastination by the year in matters which might be fixed in an hour, we incline to the opinion that the discussion of the new project will proceed uninterrupted, and that it will continue to add proselytes to its friends, till finally it will command numbers and influence sufficient to warrant its construction and assure its success."

The idea so happily suggested by the correspondent of the *Register*, and so heartily endorsed by its editor, may be "germinating," but, for the present, if we are not badly mistaken, the route from the Cumberland Valley railroad is occupied, or it not exactly occupied, at least covered, by the charter of the Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville company. The *Register* will recollect that at the session of 1864, this company was chartered with the following provision in section 2:

"*Provided, however*, That the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company shall perfect the organization of their company within three months after the passage of this act, and proceed immediately to locate and construct said road, and complete their main line, within three years."

This bill was submitted to the Governor a few days before the adjournmeut of the Legislature, and held over by him until the special session in August of the same year, when, not having been returned within the time specified by the Constitution, it became a law. The incorporators met in Pniladelphia on the 10th of November following and elected a full board of officers, thus perfecting its organization within the time specified in the act of incorporation. On the very day of its organization a corps of Engineers arrived here, and a few days afterwards, commenced operations upon the route. Two corps of Engineers have been constantly employed from that time until the present. The road has been located from Mt. Dallas to the Foot of Dry Ridge west, and from Connellsville to a point in Somerset county east. Of course the Company cannot "complete their main line within three years," this is simply impossible. It will be compelled to ask the Legislature for an extension, which we are emphatically apposed to granting until the road is put under contract, and then we will only be willing to give them a brief space, because we desire the road in as short a period as it can be made.

The thorough survey of the route has demonstrated the fact that it is the best railroad route between the east and the west, but, at present, it appears to be pretty well tied up. In fact so liberal was the Legislature at the passage of the act that it lost sight of a Free Railway system for Pennsylvania and granted this great privilege to the Southern Pennsylvania Company. The *Register* will please read the following quotation from the act. After setting out the incorporators in section first, it says, they are hereby authorized to "Organize a company, by the name, style and title of the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railway Company, with power to construct a railroad from Connellsville to the Maryland state line, at such point, and by such route, as to the directors may seem advisable; and to connect the same with any road, or roads, authorized by the State of Maryland, and to connect the same with the Pittsburg and Connellsville railroad, or any other road at, or near, Connellsville, now constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed; and to construct a road from any point, on said line, to connect with any road, or roads, in the Susquehanna valley, or west thereof, and with power to make such branches as the directors may deem expedient and necessary, in the southern tier of counties of Pennsylvania, with power to extend any, or all, of said branches to such point, or points, as to the said directors may seem advisable, and connect all, or either of them with any road, or roads, now constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed, west of the Susquehanna river; and that the said company shall have authority to cross any railroad, or railroads, at grade, with its main roads, branches and extensions."

☞ The card of Col. Jordan was handed in for publication last week, and should have appeared, but was delayed by circumstances beyond our control.

☞ The *Lewistown Gazette* has changed hands again. David Over has retired and the former proprietors, G. R. & G. Frysinger, have again taken hold of it. It is to be enlarged and otherwise improved.

THINK OF IT.—What a precious family keepsake a "Photograph Family Record" would be of your ancesters who lived one hundred years ago!

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of ANN ELIZABETH NICODEMUS, late of Napier township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement. DAVID MILLER,
Harrison tp., Jan. 26, 1866. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.
Estate of GEORGE W. BADGLEY, late of Monroe township, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

ASA M. WILLIAMS,
Jan. 26, 1866. Administrator.

American Wool Interest.

Deputations from the National wool growers, and also from the Woolen Manufacturers' Association are now in New York charged with the duty of conferring, and, if practicable, concurring as to such modifications of our present Tariff on Wool and Woolens as they may deem just and benificent. Firmly believing that the road to enduring cheapness for the consumer lies through protection to the home producer, thus bringing producer and consumer closer together, and reducing the otherwise heavy cost of interchanging their products, we hold that the Woolen Manufacturers of our country have a direct and positive interest in the rapid and steady extension of sheep Husbandry among us. If no pound of foreign wool had been imported for the last twenty years we are confident that our Woolen Manufacturers would now procure their new material cheaper than they do. It is a shame that this great agricultural nation does not produce nearly all the wool which clothes it; it would be better for every American interest if our number of sheep were to-day double what it is. We trust the manufacturers see the matter in this light, and will readily accede to whatever modification of the wool duty shall be deemed expedient by the wool growers.

Referring to the prospects and prices of wool, the Ohio *Farmer* says: A very intelligent, well-posted gentleman, who has had long and large experience in wool producing and wool-buying, writes as follows from New York—and we call the special attention of our wool-growers to his facts and suggestions:—"The fact that foreign wool, of a class averaging as fine or finer than the average of the wools of this country, is imported and sold in this market under the present tariff at 24 to 30 cents per pound, is what keeps wool (domestic wool) down to a price as low as we have frequently had it on a gold basis; and when this is coupled with the fact that, when the grower goes to buy a yard of cassimere, he has to pay $2.-75 to $3.50 for the same quantity, though really not so heavy and good as he used to buy for $1 to $1.50, is quite sufficient of itself to show that the tariff is not properly adjusted at present. But when we consider the other fact that skillful manufacturers are making from 50 to 150 per cent. clear profits, it shows the palpably outrageous injustice and inequality of the present schedule. The wool-growers will never remedy this state of things by simply grumbling and submitting to it. They must pour the petitions into Congress for an increased duty on imported wool, giving their representatives to understand that if they do not see to it that a change is made before the present Congress adjourns, they will combine, regardless of politics, and send men to Congress who will represent them. Again, let them give manufacturers to understand plainly that if they oppose an increase of the duty on wool in some degree corresponding to present duty on manufactured goods, they will go in for a reduction of the duty on manufactured goods. If wool growers will go to work in earnest and get every man in every township they can to sign petitions and flood Congress with them, they can change the whole aspect of the wool market in six weeks.

Meeting of the Union State Central Committee—Time fixed for holding the Union State Convention.

The members of the Union State Central Committee assembled in the city of Harrisburg, to-day, at 3 o'clock.

Hon. John Cessna, Chairman, called the Committee to order, and on the reading of the roll by A. W. Benedict, Secretary, a large number of gentlemen appeared as substitutes for the regular members of the Committee, which substitutions were unanimously accepted.

On motion of the Hon. L. W. Hall of Blair county, it was

Resolved, That the time for holding the Union State Convention be fixed for the 7th day of March, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, in the city of Harrisburg.

Several amendment were offered to this motion, one by Col. S. B. thomas, of Delaware county, that the time be fixed for the 4th day of July; another by Gen. Ekin, of Allegheny county, that the Convention assemble on the 7th day of June.

These amendments were severally voted down, when,

On motion of Hon. George Connell, of Philadelphia, the original resolution, fixing the day for holding the State Convention on the 7th day of March, was unanimously adopted.

A series of resolutions were then introduced, proposing to change the ratio of representation in Union State Conventions.

Hon. George Connell opposed these resolutions, on the ground that the State apportionment entirely controlled such representation; when

On motion of John A. Heistand, of Lancaster city, the resolutions were laid on the table.

On motion, the Convention adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

The Convenience of it.

A man "on a bender" has a certain sort of advantage over his sober neighbor—he can prove he was on the inside or outside of the walk as may best serve his purpose. Some public journals are conducted very much after this model. First and last they manage to be on all sides of every question; and can quote themselves, chapter and verse as holding any position, on any subject, just as may suit the convenience of the hour. This is called "enterprising journalism." It was invented in New York. Bennett's *Herald* claims pre-eminence in it; but Raymond's *Times* is making a brave dash for the palm. Plenty of imitations are springing up all over the country.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

MARRIED.

At the Logan House, Altoona, by the Rev. Mr. Mills, Mr. J. C. TROUT, of Gap Iron Works, to Miss KATE AGNUS GAINER, of Hollidaysburg, Pa.

We admire our fair friends taste—for who does not like *trout*, but it seems to us this is not the the proper season for *trout* fishing.

In Pleasantville, on the 18th ult., by Rev. J. Peter, Mr. B. H. WALKER, of Pleasantville, Pa., to Miss ANNA H. HILINS, of Huntingdon, Pa. "Joy go with them."

DIED.

Jan. 11th, in Union tp., AMANDA ALICE, daughter of John and Susan Fickes, aged 3 years, 2 months and 22 days.

On the 14th of January, SOLOMON SPARKS, aged 55 years, 7 months and 14 days.

On the 10th inst., of inflammatory croup, ALMA BOWSER, infant daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth Bowser, of Colerain township, aged 1 year, 8 mos. and 17 days.

On the 15th inst., of Typhoid Fever, Mr. JACOB YOUNT, of Bedford township, aged 57 yrs. 4 mos. and 25 days.

In the deceased the community has lost a useful citizen and good neighbor, the church a consistent member, and the family a kind husband and indulgent father. May God give the stricken ones strength to bear their heavy affliction.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., January 25.

Flour	$10.00a10.50	Coffee	40
Wheat	1.75a200	Sugar	18a25
Corn	70	Hams	25a30
Rye	80	Shoulder	20
Oats	40	Sides	20
Flaxseed	2.00	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	35	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	20	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	1.00	Feathers	75
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	25	Dried Peaches "	20
Beef, fore quarter,	10	Pork, per hund.	12.00
" hind "	12		

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES,

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the *Troches* are universally pronounced bettor than other articles.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the partnership lately existing between Sigismund S. Bamburger and E. S. Bamberger, of Fair Play, county of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, under the firm of E. S. Bamberger & Bro., was dissolved on the fifth day of January, A. D. 1866, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said E S. Bamberger, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

E. S. BAMBERGER,
S. S. BAMBERGER.

Jan. 19.:3t

LIST OF CAUSES
Put down for trial at February Term, 1866, (12th day.)

Wm Fahner vs. Wm Overacker.
Margaret Drhew vs. Patrick Drhew.
Plummer & Gates vs. Wm Karns.
Theodore Kinton vs. Jas Mortimore et al.
F. D. Beegle vs. Wentz & Feather.
Dan'l Armel vs. Jno. C. Riffle.
Bloody Run School dist. vs. West Prov. S. dist.
Mary Etta Smith vs. Geo. White et al.
Sam'l Vondersmith vs. Wm. Lyon, Esq.
Jas. Foley vs. J. V. Besser.
Jno. Black & Co. vs. Cath. Fricker.
County of Bedford vs. Durborrow & Johnson.
Certified, Jan. 15th, 1866.
jan 19 O. E. SHANNON, Prot.

PUBLIC SALE OF
Valuable Real Estate.

The subscriber will offer at Public sale, on the premises, in South Woodberry township, on

SATURDAY, February 3, 1866,

at one o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, viz: A tract of

LIMESTONE LAND,

situate in said township, containing 160 acres, more or less, about 130 acres cleared and under fence, and in a high state of cultivation, the balance well timbered. There are also erected on the premises two dwelling houses, two barns, and other outbuildings. There are two orchards of choice fruit on the property; also two streams of water passing through it.

Terms made known on day of sale.

F. M. STUCKEY.

Jan. 19, 1866.

ESTATE OF STEPHEN TUCKER, dec'd.

The understgned having been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of E. M. Alsip, Esq., adm'r of Stephen Tucker, dec'd., hereby notifies all persons interested that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 3d day of February, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. S. L. RUSSELL, Auditor.

Jan. 19, 1866.

SHERIFF SALES.

By virtue of a Writ of vend. exponas and Sundry Writs of fi. fa., to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1866, at ten o'clock A. M., the following Real Estate, viz:

A tract of land containing 123 acres more or less about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, and new double log barn thereon erected. Adjoining lands of John Swarts, Daniel Davis and others, situate in East Providence township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John Sleighter.

ALSO.

One lot of ground in Clearville, fronting 59 feet on Main street and extending back 173 feet to an alley; adjoining lot of John L. Grove on the east, and George Weimer on the west, situate in the town of Clearville, Monroe township, Bedford county, and taker in execution as the property of Isaac Mickseel.

ALSO.

One lot of ground (unimproved) containing 20 acres, more or less, adjoining land of Noah Diehl on the South, and others, situate in Napier township.

ALSO, another lot of ground (unimproved) containing ten acres, more or less, adjoining land of Joseph Souser, situate in Napier township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Isaac Flegle.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Sheriff.

January 19, 1866.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday the 13th day of February next, at the Court House in Bedford, for confirmation:

The final account of Adam Weaverling, Adm'r of the estate of Jacob Weaverling, late of West Providence township, dec'd.

The account of Levi Hardinger, Adm'r of Jonathan C. Dicken, dec'd, who was Executor of the last will, &c. of David Dicken, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.

The account of Jeremiah Baughman, Adm'r of the estate of Jonathan Snider, late of the United States Army, dec'd.

The account of Frederick Mowry, Adm'r of the estate of Henry Mowry, late of Juniata tp., dec'd.

The account of Atriel Koontz, Adm'r of the estate of Charles Koontz, late of Bedford township, dec'd.

The account of James Sill, Adm'r. of the estate of Peter Berkheimer, late of St. Clair tp. dec'd.

The account of J. B. Cessna, Esq., Adm'r of the estate of Jacob H. Orris, late of Bedford twp., dec'd.

The account of Andrew B. Snowberger, Adm'r. of the estate of Polly Replogle, late of S. Woodberry tp., dec'd

The account of John Zook, Esq., Adm'r. with the will annexed of Maria Zook, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The account of Edmund S. Blackburn, Adm'r. with the Will annexed of Jos. O. Blackburn, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

The account of Jacob Fritz, Adm'r of the estate of Matilda Fritz, late of Juniata tp., dec'd.

The final account of John S. Grove, Adm'r. of the estate of Isaac Grove, late of Monroe township, dec'd.

The account of Wm. S. Elder, one of the Administrators of the estate of Robert Elder, dec'd. who was guardian of Charles & Matilda Nicodemus, minor children of John A. Nicodemus, dec'd.

The account of Thomas Jamison, Adm'r. of the estate of Lawrence Jamison, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

The account of Philip Snider, guardian of Geo. W., Leonard N., Eve Ann and John W. Snider, minor children of John and Sophia Snider, dec'd.

The guardianship account of Jacob Long, guardian of Nancy Jane, Louisa and Henry Longenecker, minor children of Mary Longenecker, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The administration account of Wm. Jackson Kerr, Adm'r of the estate of Mary Kerr, late of Harrison tp., dec'd.

The account of Jacob Kegg, Adm'r of Rachel Kegg, late of Colerain tp., dec'd.

The account of Josiah Mowry, Adm'r of the estate of John R. Mowry, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The account of David M. Replogle, Adm'r of the estate of Geo. Sharp, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The second account of Jas. M. Barndollar, Esq. one of the Executors of the last will &c. of Jacob Barndollar, late of Bloody Run Borough, dec'd.

The second account of Jacob B. Williams, Esq., one of the Executors of the last will &c. of Jacob Barndollar, late of Bloody Run Borough, dec'd.

jan19 O. E. SHANNON, Reg.

SALT.

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.

oct.13,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS
Drawn for February Term, 2d Monday, 12th day, A. D. 1866.

John E. Satterfield, *Foreman.*	Joseph Taylor
R L Replogle	Josiah Elder,
David Fluck	Westley Bennett
James McFerren	John L Grove
John R. Jordan	John Fletcher of B
Lewis A May	David Mann
Edwin Wright	Abraham Herman
Leonard Bittner	Josiah Ott
J A Pearson	Horatia J Means
Francis Beard	Tilman Northcraft
Alvey Boylan	John G Hartley
Jacob Anderson	Alex W Shoemaker.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS DRAWN FOR SAME TERM.

M L Hetrick	Joseph H Griffith
Jacob Deremer	Michael Holderbaum
Bostian Kegg	C B Kochendorfer
Peter Imler	William Gillespie
John A Gump	Geo Zimmers of A
Asa S Stuckey	Peter Arnold
George Smith	James Allison
Wilson Sparks	Henry H Fisher
Thomas Spear	Solomon Shrader
Peter Clingerman	Stephen G Wright
Isaac B Mock	A J. Woodcock
Eben Pennell	A J Snively
Robert Keremer	William Lashly
Alex J Price	Henry Gates
Lemuel Evans	Adam Weaverling
Peter Koons	Alexander Ritchey
Thomas Way	Hosea Hudson
Henry Fluck	Duncan McVicker
Michael H Diehl	John Boyer

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 20th day of December, A. D. 1865.

ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Jury Commissioners.

Attest: JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.

LIST OF JURORS
for Special Term, 3rd Monday, 19th day of February, A. D. 1866.

Samuel Dubbs	Jacob Roads
Dan'l Longenecker	John S King
Philip Berkstresser	W W Shuck
Tobias Boor	Christopher Osborn
William F Woy	Wm S Elder
Jesse Geller	David Foor
Andrew Crisman	John Filler
David Dickey	Jeremiah Thompson
Grundy F Ake	Thomas Johnson
Frank Growden	Jacob S Brown
Geo W Williams	Jeremiah E Black
Lewis B Waltz	John W Crisman
Jas T Mattingly	B. R. Ashcom
J H Wilkinson	Levi Biddle
William Boor	James M Snowden
Daniel Walter	John Amos sr
Richard McMullin	Jacob Pee
Jacob L Albright	Isaac Mengel
William Young	James Barefoot

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 20th day of December, A. D. 1865

ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Jury Commissioners.

Attest: JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.

PTIETIONS FOR TAVERN LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that the following persons have filed their applications for tavern license, and that said applications will be presented to the next Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Bedford, on the 12th day of February next, for allowance:

Isaac Mengel, Bedford borough.
Jas L. Prince, Saxton.
Jacob T. & D Weaverling, Bloody Run bor.
Josiah Ritchey, near Pattonsville.
Sam'l R. Bottomfield, Bloody Run.
D. & M. Ott, Bloody Run Borough.
Wm. M. Pierson, Woodberry.
Abel Dull, Juniata tp.
David Weimer, Clearville.
jan19 O. E. SHANNON, Clk.

OFFICE HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP R. R. Co.
258 S. 3d street, Philadelphia, Jan. 9, 1866.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 6th day of February, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., where an election will be held for a President and Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

J. P. ARETZEN, Sec.

jan15:4t

ESTATE OF GEORGE MILLER, DEC'D.—To the heirs and legal representives of George Miller, late of Bedford county, dec'd:

TAKE NOTICE.—That by virtue of a Writ of Partition and Valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and to me directed, I will hold on inquest to make partition and valuation of the real estate of said deceased, which is situate in Cumberland Valley township, on the premises, on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1866, when and where you can attend if you see proper.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Shff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Jan. 12, 1866.

LIST OF CAUSES
Put down for Special Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, in which Hon. Alex. King, President Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District, has been heretofore concerned as Counsel. To be tried by the Hon. George Taylor, at Bedford, commencing on MONDAY, the 10th day of FEBRUARY, 1866:

Joseph Baily vs. Jackson Stuckey.
Simon Walter vs. McCormick & Helsel.
Thos. B. Keating vs. Bedford Rail Road Co.
Sarah Fisher vs. David Karns.
James M. Reynolds vs. Adam Carn.
Hetty Miller vs. Samuel Smith.
Fluck & Evans vs. Dr. Asa Duval et al.
Jacob Oster vs. Henderson & Sleek.
Benj. R. Henderson vs. Jacob Oster.
Sam'l Clark vs. Mary Gordon's Adm'r.
Hunt. & B. T. R. R. Co. vs. Sam'l Carn's Ad'r.

Same	vs. Jas. A. Anderson.
Same	vs. John G. Clark.
Same	vs. John W. Crissman.
Same	vs. William Dunkel.
Same	vs. Thos. Knox.
Same	vs. Hiram Lentz.
Same	vs. John Stone.

[Certified,] O. E. SHANNON,
jan12 Prot'y.

ESTATE OF RICHARD WM. JONES, dec'd.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Richard Wm. Jones, late of Bedford county, dec'd.:

Take notice, that by virtue of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and to me directed, I will hold an inquest to make partition and valuation of the real estate of said deceased, which is situated in South Woodberry township, on the premises, on the 26th day of January, 1866, when and where you can attend if you see proper.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Bedford, Jan. J, 1865.:4t

REMEMBER

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

are now selling all kinds of

DRY GOODS

AT

REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH OR TRADE.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Administrator and Trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Metzgar, late of Juniata township, Bedford county, deceased, will sell at public outcry, upon the premises, on

SATURDAY, the 27th day of January,

at one o'clock p. m., the following described property to wit: a

TRACT OF LAND

Situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of John Tredwell on the north; Alexander Shoemaker, on the north-east; Ellen Showman and Daniel Metzgar, on the east; Emanuel Palmer, on the south-east, and Frederick Hildebrandt, on the west; containing 404 acres and 34 perches, about 175 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story and a half Brick Dwelling House, Tenant House, Large Bank Barn, and Stables, sufficient for stabling 40 horses, with other out-buildings thereon erected. The above described property being a fine location for a hotel, and being situate within two miles and a half of the line of the proposed Southern railroad.

jan5:4t JOHN ALSIP, Adm'r

KINGSFORD'S CELEBRATED CORN STARCH, FAHNESTOOK'S FARINA and HOMINY, just received and for sale at the bargain store of G. R. & W. OSTER.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

1866.

Our most momentous, arduous struggle having resulted in the triumph of American Nationality, the utter discomfiture and overthrow of Secession and Slavery, THE TRIBUNE, profoundly rejoicing in this result, will labor to conserve the legitimate fruits of this grand, benignant victory by rendering Liberty and Opportunity the common heritage of the whole American People now and evermore.

Discountenancing all unmanly exultation over or needless infliction of pain or privation on the upholders of the lost cause, it will insist on the earliest possible restoration of the Southern States to their former power and influence in our Union on the basis of All Rights for All their People.

It will labor in hope to prove that the substitution of Free for Slave Labor must inevitably and universally conduce to the increase of Industry, Thrift, Prosperity and Wealth, so that the South, within the next ten years, must look back amazed on her long persistence in a practice so baleful as the chattelizing of Man.

It will labor for the diffusion of Common School Education, Manufactures, the Useful Arts, &c., &c., throughout every portion of our country, but especially throughout the sections hitherto devoid of them, believing that every good end will thereby be subserved and the interest of every useful and worthy class promoted.

It will urge the Protection of Home Industry by discriminating duties on Foreign Products imported, with a view to drawing hither the most capable and skillful artificers and artisans of Europe, and the naturalizing on our soil of many branches of production hitherto all but confined to the Old World, while it would strengthen and extend those which have already a foothold among us.

It will give careful attention to progress and improvement in Agriculture, doing its best at once to bring markets to the doors of our farmers and teach them how to make the most of the opportunities thus afforded them.

It will devote constant attention to Markets, especially for Agricultural Products, with intent to save both producer and consumer from being victimized by the speculator and forestaller.

And, giving fair scope to Current Literature, to the proceedings of Congress, and to the general News of the Day, it hopes to retain its old patrons and attract many new to bear them company.

We rarely employ traveling agents, as so many impostors are habitually prowling in the assumed capacity of solicitors for journals. We prefer that our subscribers shall pay their money to persons they know and of whose integrity they are assured. Any friend who believes he will do good by increasing the circulation of the Tribune is authorized to solicit and receive subscriptions. Specimen copies will be promptly sent without charge to those requiring them, and we trust many friends will be moved to ask their neighbors and acquaintances to join in making up their clubs.

The Great Family Newspaper.

NOW IS TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

is printed on a large double-medium sheet, making eight pages of six columns each. It contains all the important Editorials published in the Daily Tribune, except those of merely local interest; also Literary and Scientific Intelligence; Reviews of the most interesting and important new Books; the Letters from our large corps of correspondents; the latest news received by Telegraph from Washington and all other parts of the country; a Summary of all important intelligence in this city and elsewhere; a Synopsis of the proceedings of Congress and State Legislature when in session; the Foreign news received by every steamer; Exclusive Reports of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute; Talks about Fruit and other Horticultural and Agricultural information essential to country residents; Stock, Financial, Cattle, Dry Goods and General Market Reports, making it, both for variety and completeness, altogether the most valuable, interesting and instructive Weekly Newspaper published in the world.

The Full Reports of the American Institute Farmers' Club, and the various Agricultural Reports, in each number, are richly worth a year's subscription.

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THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published every Tuesday and Friday, and contains all the Editorial articles, not merely local in character; Literary Reviews and Art Criticism; Letters from our large corps of Foreign and Domestic Correspondents; Special and Associate Press Telegraphic Dispatches; a careful and complete Summary of Foreign and Domestic News; Exclusive Reports of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute; Talks about Fruit, and other Horticultural and Agricultural Information; Stock, Financial, Cattle, Dry Goods and General Market Reports, which are published in the Daily Tribune. The Semi-Weekly Tribune also gives, in the course of a year, three or four of the BEST NOVELS, by living authors. The cost of these alone, if bought in book form, would be from six to eight dollars. If purchased in the English Magazines from which they are carefully selected, the cost would be three or four times that sum. No where else can so much current intelligence and permanent literary matter be had at so cheap a rate as in The Semi-Weekly Tribune. Those who believe in the principles and approve of the character of the The Tribune can increase its power and influence by joining with their neighbors in forming clubs to subscribe for The Semi-Weekly Edition. It will in that way be supplied to them at the lowest price for which such a paper can be printed.

TERMS:

Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers	$4 00
Mail subscribers, 2 copies, do. do.	7 00
do. 5 copies, or over, per copy	3 00

On receipt of $30 for ten copies, an extra copy will be sent six months. On receipt of $45 for fifteen copies, an extra copy will be sent one year. For $100 we will send thirty-four copies, and one copy Daily Tribune, gratis.

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Subscribers in Canada must send $1 20 in addition, to pre-pay United States postage.

Terms, cash in advance.

Drafts on New-York, or Post-Office orders payable to the order of The Tribune, being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance.

Address THE TRIBUNE,
jan12:3t Tribune Building, New York.

Farm, Garden & Household.

FARMER'S WIVES.

Farmers cut this out and paste it on the panels of your kitchen doors:

It is, perhaps, safe to say that on three farms out of four the wife works harder, endures more than any other on the place; more than the husband, more than the farm hand, more than the hired help of the kitchen. Many a farmer speaks to his wife habitually in terms more imperious, impatiant, and petulant than he would use to the scullion of the kitchen or to his hired man.

Many a farmer's wife is literally worked to death in an inadvertant manner, from want of reflection or consideration on the part of her husband. None can understand better than he, in plowing or sowing, or harvest time, that if a horse gets sick, or runs away, or is stolen, another must be procured that very day; or the work will inevitably go behindhand. He does not carry the same practical sense into the kitchen when the hired help leaves without warning or becomes disabled, although he knows as well as any man can know that they will expect their meals with the same regularity, with the same promptness, and with the same proper mode of preparation; but instead of procuring other help on the instant, he allows himself to be persuaded, if the help is sick, she will get well in a day or two, or a week at farthest, and it is hardly worth while to get another for so short a time. If the help has taken "French leave," his mind fixes on the fact that it is a very busy time and neither he nor a single hand can be spared, or that, in the course of a week, some one will have to go to town for some other purpose, and both these matters can be attended to at the same time. Meanwhile the wife is expected not only to attend to her ordinary duties as usual, but somehow or other to spare time to do all that the cook or washerwoman was accustomed to do, that is, to do the full work of two persons, each one of whom had already quite as much labor to perform as she could possibly attend to. The wife attempts it. By herculean efforts all goes on well. The farmer perceives no jar, no hitch in the working of the machinery, and because no complaint is uttered, thinks that everything is going on without an effort. Meanwhile time passes, and infinite shame on some of them, they begin to calculate how much has been saved from servants wages, and how much less food has been eaten, and because still no complaint has been made, the resolution quietly forms in the mind to do nothing until she does complain; but before that takes place, she falls a victim to her over-exertions, in having laid the foundation for weeks and months of illness, if not of psemature decline and death. —*Dr. Hall.*

LIME ON ORCHARDS.

The value of lime for many purposes in agriculture, is no longer a theoretical question, but an admitted fact. On orchards, its effects have been very surprising—and such, indeed, as to surprise even the most incredulous. For many uses, lime in the stone is preferable, if it is of a character that admits of its deing reduced to a condition sufficiently fine for its application, for it then contains about fifty per cent. of carbon, a principle which enters largely into vegetables. Calcination, or burning, drives off the carbon, and renders caustic lime mild. In its freshly-slacked state, its application is, in most cases, attended with disadvantage, as its causticity proves harmful in many ways. In regard to the application of lime on orchards, it may be remarked that the fall is perhaps as favorable a season, on many accounts, as can be selected. Its effects are slow and lasting, and when spread on orchard grounds in August, or even in September or October, it will be felt the following year; whereas if applied in the spring, no advantage would accrue till the subsequent year, which would be a dead loss to the owner of one year's use of the pecuniary capital involved in the outlay of the experiment. In some cases, the favorable effects of lime have been clearly apparent for twenty years.

Old lime from the walls of buildings, is an excellent stimulant for fruit trees of all kinds; it acts immediately, and it acts long. In one case, a farmer who was engaged in repairing his dwelling, ordered a portion of the old plastering taken from the walls of one of his rooms, to be thrown from a window, where it was accidentlly brought in contact with a plum tree which had always been unproductive, and a mere "cumberer of the ground." The subsequent year, however, it was filled with fruit. This change was owing to the lime, doubtless, as similar results have followed its application in various, indeed, in innumerable cases of a like character. We advise every prson, therefore, who is the owner of an old and decayed orchard, to lose no time in giving each tree a dressing of lime, or, better still, if he can procure it, of old plaster. A peck to a tree of middling size, and half a bushel to a large one, is sufficient according to the experience of many; but though we would by all means recommend the application of even these small quantities when larger quantities cannot be procured, yet we should sooner advise a bushel and a half. We have no more faith in starving a tree or a hill of Indian corn than we have in starving an ox or a horse. The "penny wise and pound foolish" policy, adopted by so many, is a bad one for the farmer. It always results in loss. A BUCKS COUNTY FARMER.

Southampton, Nov. 24th 1865.

Ger. Telegraph.

INDIAN MUFFINS.—One pint of Indian meal, one pint of wheat flour, four eggs, one gill of yeast, a little salt, as much warm milk as will make the whole into a thick batter. Mix the Indian and wheat flour together, stir in the milk, then the yeast, and lastly the eggs, after they have been well beaten. When the batter is light, grease the griddle and muffin rings; place the rings on the griddle; pour in the batter, but do not fill them; bake them brown on both sides, and serve them hot. If for breakfast, set to rise the night previous. If for tea, about two o'clock.

WAFFLES.—Four eggs, one pint of milk, two ounces of butter, one pound of flour, four tablespoonsful of yeast, a saltspoonful of salt. Beat the eggs to a froth. Put the butter in the milk and warm it until the butter dissolves. When the milk is cooled sufficiently, put in the eggs, and stir in the flour, after which, add the yeast and salt. When light, pour the batter in the waffle iron, having first greased it well. Bake them on both sides, by turning the iron. To be well buttered and served hot.

SALT.
A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.
oct.18,'64-1y[illegible] JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
D. R. KING & CO.'S
Celebrated Philadelphia made Ladies', Misses', and Children's,
TAMPICO MOROCCO,
GOAT AND ENGLISH KID,
W. H. POLISH,
BOOTS,
POLKA BOOTS,
ANKLET BOOTS,
and LACE BOOTS,
to which we call the early attention of Ladies in want of a very
SUPERIOR BOOT
at a low price.
G. R. & W. OSTER.
dec22:2m

M. C. FETTERLY,
Has just returned from the east with a large and elegant assortment of
DRY AND FANCY GOODS,
French Merinoes, all wool Delaines, Bombazines Plads, Sack Plads, Alpaccas, Mohair and a variety of other dress goods. Calicos, Muslins, Beaver Cloths, Cloaking and Water Proof Cloth, Shawls, and Cloaks of the latest styles. Furs, Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Dress Caps, Woollen Caps, Scarfs, Embroidery, Dress Trimmings, Velvets, Balmorals, Hoop Skirts, all styles. A handsome assortment of Dress Buttons, Zephyrs, Germantown Wool, Ladies' and Childrens' Shoes, and a variety of toys and other notions too numerous to enumerate.
Thankful for past patronage, she hopes for a continuance of all her old patrons in the future.
dec.22:3m

MUSIC STORE.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, one door west of W. Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GAEHLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
One door west of Lewis' Book Store.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.
dec8:1y

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
Miss KATE DEAL & Mrs. M. R. SCHAFER
Two doors North of Reamer's Drug Store,
JULIANA STREET,
are constant receiving
NEW GOODS.
They keep a fine assortment of
BONNETS and HATS,
BONNET SILKS and VELVETS,
RIBBONS and FLOWERS;
a fine assortment of
Zephyr Goods, Breakfast Shawls, Hoods, Comforts, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Gloves, Ladie's and Children's Hose, Dress Trimmings and Buttons of all kinds, Ladies' Silk Scarfs, Ladies' Collars & Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, and Veils.
Also,
Skirt Braids, Embroidery Braids, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Zephyr, Corsets, Head Nets, Belt Buckles, &c. &c.
CLOAKS AND COATS
of all descriptions. Also, a fine assortment of
CLOTH,
which they will make up on the shortest notice. They also do all kinds of sewing. Ladies who want a good fit should give them a call. nov3:1yr

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NEW MILLENERY & FANCY GOODS.
Mrs. E. V. Mowry,
Takes pleasure in returning her thanks to the Ladies of Bedford and the country, for their past patronage, and hopes they will not be deceived, but call and examine her stock of goods, just received from the city, purchased by an experienced business lady there, who has all the advantages of knowing the latest styles, and where to purchase them cheaply.
Her stock consists of a general assortment of
Fancy Millenery Goods,
with the addition of
CLOAKS, COATS,
FURS, BALMORAL SKIRTS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
CORSETS & NOTIONS.
N. B. All who have standing accounts will please call and settle, as she desires to close her old books and do a cheap cash business.
MRS. E. V. MOWRY.
Oct. 27, 1865.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of CHRISTOPHER DIBERT, late of Bedford township, dec'd.
Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the Estate will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
ANDREW E. DIBERT,
dec15: Executor.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
Estate of PETER WERTZ, late of Harrison township, dec'd.
Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscribers, persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.
VAL. B. WERTZ,
JOHN MOWER,
dec.15: Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of SARAH PIERCE, late of Union township, deceased.
Letters Testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the undersigned Executor. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
MICHAEL WERTZ,
dec15:6t Executor.

TOBACCONISTS.
D. W. CROUSE & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
TOBACCONISTS,
One door west of the Post Office, above Daniel Border's jewelry store, Bedford Penn'a., are now prepared to sell by wholesale or retail all kinds of
Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.
Orders for Cigars promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in their line will do well to give them a call.
Bedford, Oct. 20, '65.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office"

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS.
A CONTINUAL FLOW OF BARGAINS
FROM
THE CHEAP STORE.
$20,000 WORTH
To be Slaughtered in ninety days.
BEST PRINTS AT 25 CTS.

G. R. & W. OSTER,
ARE NOW RECEIVING
A VERY LARGE AND
BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
NEW AND CHEAP
WINTER GOODS,
PURCHASED SINCE THE
Recent Decline in Prices,
Which enable us to sell
AT REDUCED PRICES,
all the
NEW STYLES and SHADES
French Merinoes, Coburgs, Cashmeres, Alpacas Shepherds' Plaids, Poplins, delaines, Dress Flannels, Prints, Ginghams, Shirting Flannels, Blankets, Canton Flannels, Shirting and Sheeting Muslins,
FROM 25 CENTS UP.
Grain Bags and Bagging,
Tickings and Table
Diapers,
LADIES' FURS,
Shawls,
Coats and
Chesterfields,
Hoop and Balmoral
Skirts, Cloths, Cassimeres,
Satinets and Jeans, Wool and
Merino Undershirts and Drawers to match, Shirt Fronts, Collars and Neckties, Hosiery and Gloves, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c. &c
PLUG AND FINE-CUT CHEWING
TOBACCOS and CIGARS
of the very best quality,
Together with
10001 other articles
to which we invite the early attention of all in search of
GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES. BUT DON'T COME WITHOUT THE MONEY.
OUR TERMS ARE CASH,
UNLESS BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.
Bedford, Nov. 17, 1865.:4m.

Duff's College

IRON BUILDINGS.
No. 37 Fifth St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
TUITION FEE NEVER CHANGED.
FORTY DOLLARS PAYS FOR
THE FULL GRADUATING COURSE.

TIME UNLIMITED, in
BOOK KEEPING,
BUSINESS PENMANSHIP,
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS,
LECTURES UPON LAW, ETHICS,
DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY, &c
Other Colleges have either advanced their tuition fee to **$50**, or charge **$10** to **$15** extra for Penmanship. Their Books and Stationery, also costing from **$12** to **$20**—ours cost but **$5**.
DUFF'S ORIGINAL PLAN OF BUSINESS EDUCATION, as taught in this city for about twenty-five years, from his own system of Book Keeping, which are sanctioned by the American Institute and Chamber of Commerce, and other competent authorities of New York, as the most perfect system in use, with W. H. DUFF'S FIRST PREMIUM BUSINESS AND ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP taught in
DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.
It will be found by proper inquiry that this is the only College of the kind in the Union conducted by an experienced Merchant, and whose Penman is a trained accountant.
Merchants, steamers and Bankers can always obtain thoroughly educated accountants on application at our office.
Those desiring our elegant new Circular, pp. 75 containing an outline of our Course of Study and Practice, with Samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, must enclose TWENTY-FIVE cents to
P. DUFF & SON,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
We will mail any person enclosing us $2, a copy fo either our Mercantile or Steamboat Book-Keeping post-paid. dec8:

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
On and after Monday, November 13, 1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.			STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS		
Accom.	A. M.	Express. P. M.		Accom.	P. M.	Express P. M.
Leaves.	Leaves.			Arrives		Arrives
4 15	8 10		Huntingdon.....	11 39		5 45
4 35	8 38		M'Connellstown	11 19		5 24
4 43	8 36		Pleasant Grove.	11 11		5 16
5 00	8 54		Macklesburg.....	10 55		5 00
5 16	9 10		Coffee Run.....	10 39		4 45
5 24	9 18		Rough & Ready	10 31		4 36
5 36	9 30		Cove	10 19		4 24
5 46	9 34		Fisher's Summit	10 15		4 20
Arrives				Leaves.		Leaves.
5 55	9 49		Saxton	10 06		4 05
	Leaves.					Arrives
	10 00					
	10 20		Riddlesburg.....			3 35
	10 28		Hopewell.....			3 27
	10 46		Piper's Run.....			3 09
	11 18		Hamilton.....			2 47
	10 31		Bloody Run.....			2 34
	Arrives					Leaves.
	11 35		Mount Dallas...			2 30
	SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.					
	Leaves					
	10 40		Saxton.....			3 50
	10 55		Coalmont			3 35
	11 00		Crawford.....			3 25
	Arrives					3 25
	11 00		Dudley			
			Broad Top City.			

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.
Huntingdon, Nov. 13, 1865.:tf

OUR BOOKS
WILL BE READY FOR SETTLEMENT
JANUARY 1, 1866.
The prompt adjustment of all accounts, then due us—by
CASH OR NOTE,
will be required of all indebted to us.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
dec5.

THE INQUIRER
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Bedford, Pa.
We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style
POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.
Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to
DURBORROW & LUTZ.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.
The subscriber would most respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Bedford and vicinity, that he has again returned from Philadelphia, with a well selected assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen's, Misses and Children's
Boots,
Shoes,
Gaiters,
and Balmorals,
of various descriptions, to which he respectfully invites their attention.
For Gentlemen, Boys and youths, he has every thing in their line, together with a stock of gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, consisting of collars [all styles,] scarfs, scarf-pins, neck-ties, butterflies, suspenders, handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
Also the best brands
Tobacco and Cigars,
all of which will be sold at a very small advance to CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.
As heretofore stated, we do not boast that ours is the largest, cheapest, and best assortment of Boots and Shoes ever brought to Bedford, but we have bought according to our means, feeling assured that the best and decidedly the most lasting advertisement, is a trial of the goods. But whilst there may be larger, we feel confident there is none better.
Having been in the shoe business all our life, we feel satisfied that we fully understand our business, and have purchased our goods accordingly. We have on hand a nice stock of
Plain and Fine Stationery,
to which we invite attention.
Repairing done with neatness and dispatch, and all rips of our own goods sewed free of charge.
☞ Please remember! *All rips sewed or pegged free of charge.*

TO THE LADIES.
We take pleasure in saying that we have an excellent stock of J. L. Ritter's Philadelphia made SHOES and GAITERS, which will wear as long as any other make: and neatly repaired when necessary. We still have a separate apartment for their accommodation, have a lady to wait upon them, and will be most happy to have them give us a call.
☞ Don't forget the place, SHAFFER'S BUILDING, Julianna Street, a few doors South of the Washington Hotel.
Oct. 27, 1865.:3mos. J. HENRY HUTTON

THE GREAT VARIETY STORE.
ANDERSON'S ROW.
H. F. IRVINE,
REGULATOR OF PRICES IN BEDFORD.
Having purchased the establishment of Joseph Alsip, Jr., and added a fresh supply of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see my fine assortment of
Queensware, Glassware, &c.
ALSO MY LARGE STOCK OF
Hosiery,
Gloves,
Neck-Ties,
Collars, &c.
Also, my articles in the Stationery line, such as
Pencils, Steel Pens, Penholders, &c.,
ALSO MY VARIETIES, SUCH AS
Spices of all Kinds,
Table Salt, Essence of Coffee, Hambleton's Hair Stain, etc. In the Boot and Shoe line, I keep everything calculated for man woman or child: Boots of all kinds; Shoes of every description; Gaiters of all styles in the market.
CALL AND SEE MY GOODS,
and examine for yourselves! No trouble to show goods. My prices will suit the times and pockets of purchasers.
N. B. Orders from country merchants promptly filled at small advance upon city prices.
☞ I am also agent for the New England Family Sewing Machine, which should be in every family. An entire machine for the little sum of $20.00. Call and hand in your orders soon.
Oct.27..3ms. H. F. IRVINE.

TWENTY
TOWN LOTS,
FOR SALE IN THE
BOROUGH OF BEDFORD.
The subscribers offer at private sale
TWENTY TOWN LOTS
fronting on JOHN and PENN streets, in the Borough of Bedford. Persons desiring to purchase will find the
TERMS LIBERAL.
T. H. & N. J. LYONS.
Nov. 10, 1865..3m.

FURS. FURS. FURS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS,
CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA.
Have now open their large and splendid stock of
LADIES' FUR CAPES,
COLLARS,
MUFFS,
CUFFS,
GLOVES,
AND HOODS.
Also the finest assortment of FANCY FUR ROBES, CAPS, MUFFLERS, and GLOVES ever before offered by them, all of which are warranted to be as represented. Shipping furs bought.
Oct. 20, '65.4ms.

O YES! O YES!
WILLIAM DIBERT, Auctioneer.
The subscriber having taken out license as an Auctioneer tenders his services to all his old friends. Persons desiring an auctioneer will find it advantageous to give him their patronage.
Post Office address, BEDFORD, Penn'a.
Nov. 3..6m. WM. DIBERT.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Great Suppply of BOOTS & SHOES,
of the best quality, just opened at
Sept. 28, 1865. CRAMER & CO'S.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of DAVID MYERS, late of Juniata township, deceased.
Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.
LEONARD BITTNER,
dec8:6t Administrator.

J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U. S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.
BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.
To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:
FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)
SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)
In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.
PENSIONS.
Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:
1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.
2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.
3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.
4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.
5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.
Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.
☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

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OFFICE OF THE HOOVER & MARSHAL OIL COMPANY,
BEDFORD, Pa., Jan. 9, 1866.
ON October 6th, 1865, an assessment of FOUR CENTS per share was called for, payable as follows, viz: One half Nov. 1st, 1865, the balance Jan. 1, 1866.
This is to notify delinquent stockholders that at noon on THURSDAY, FEB. 8th, 1866, at the office of the company as above, a sufficient number of their shares will be sold at public auction to pay said assessment with costs.
Payments received up to day of sale.
jan19:4t G. W. RUPP, Treasurer.

STRAY HOG.
Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Bedford township, in November last, a white BOAR, without marks. The owner will pay the usual damages and take him away.
jan5:3t SAMUEL PHILLIPS.

JOHN DICKENS, AUCTIONEER.
The subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Cumberland Valley and Londonderry townships as an auctioneer. All persons having sales to cry will do well to give him their patronage. Address JOHN DICKENS,
jan5:2im* Cumberland, Md.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT JUST OCCURRED.
DEIBAUGH & FISHER have just returned from New York with a large stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes. Also, a large lot of Drugs and Patent Medicines. The public are invited to call and examine our stock for themselves.
jan53m DEEIBAUGH & FISHER.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS
Call at
Mrs. V. B. Tate's & M. Rea's.
Best assortment of
BONNETS, HATS, CAPS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS and FEATHERS.
Handsome Bonnets for $3.50 worth $5.00.
Ribbons for 25 cents, worth 45; best 75, worth $1.
HATS from 75 cents up.
Elegant assortment of Velvet Flowers, all prices to suit customers.
Collars, Cuffs, Neck Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings.
Dress Trimmings, Cord and Tassels, Gilt Cord, Silk, Bugle, Jet, Gilt, and Steel Buttons.
Velvet Ribbons for trimming; Lace, Edging, French work, Tetting, Lace Veils, Mourning Veils, Silk Tishue, Baraze.
The best make of HOOP SKIRTS from 62½ to $1. Handsome assortment of
Cloaks, Coats, Circulars and Furs.
Mrs. V. B. T. & M. E. R. would inform their lady friends that they have employed a good Mantua maker, who will make dresses on the shortest notice. Ladies from the country will be provided with the newest style of dress patterns. Customers wishing Cloaks and Coats cut out, will have them done free of charge.
Bedford, Nov. 10, 1865.

COME AND SEE
The Largest and Best
STOCK OF
BOOTS & SHOES
IN TOWN.
We have just received a SECOND ASSORTMENT of H. E. LONG'S
SUPERIOR PHILADELPHIA MADE
Ladies' Misses' & Children's
fine Glove Kid, Tampico, Morocco, English Kid, Goat and English Lasting
BALMORALS, GAITERS, BOOTS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS, and TIES,
With or without heels, made to order, to which we invite the special attention of Ladies in want of a SUPERIOR SHOE.
G. R. & W. OSTER.
Bedford, June 2.-tf.

PENNSYLVANIA PAINT AND COLOR WORKS.
LIBERTY WHITE LEAD!
TRY IT!
Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other. Buy the best, *it is the cheapest!*
TRY IT! TRY IT!
Liberty Lead *is whiter* than any other.
Liberty Lead *covers better* than any other.
Liberty Lead *wears longer* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more economical* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more free from impurities* and is WARRANTED to do more and better work, at a given cost, than any other.
Buy the Best it is the Cheapest.
Manufactured and warranted by
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
WHOLESALE
DRUG, PAINT, GLASS & DEALERS,
137 NORTH THIRD STREET,
mar17 :1y PHILADELPHIA

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
T. M. LYNCH,
Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.
Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds, thrifty and healthy. Great inducements are offered to those intending to plant largely, or those buying to sell again, especially of apple.
Catalogues sent free to those applying.
Persons at a distance will please write for further information.
☞ Agents wanted to sell trees. Good wages paid.
july28,65:1yr.

SHAWLS.
WATERLOO, HIGHLAND PLAID, LONG and BLACK WOOL and THIBET, and ZEPHYR SHAWLS, for sale at CRAMER'S.
Sept. 28, 1865.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
VIZ.
London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled* and the price of paper nearly *trebled*, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews.....	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews.....	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews.....	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews.....	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine.....	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review...	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews....	15.00 "

These works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in the country.
Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—$1 costing us at this time nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.
The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our great Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.
Jan. 27, 1865.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON
BLOODY RUN, PA.
RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS
SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimers. Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.
READY MADE CLOTHING
In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, and Childrens wear.
NOTIONS,
Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of
GROCERIES,
COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.
TOBACCO,
CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands.
DRUGS,
Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.
WE KEEP
On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No
GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.
WE BUY
All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest price in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.
sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, Pa..
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.
THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.
This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.
The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.
Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.
Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.
ISAAC F. GROVE.
Bedford, April 7, 1865.

NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
The subscribers have just received a very large and elegant assortment of
NEW GOODS
Suitable for the approaching season. Having purchased our stock FOR CASH we are enabled to offer our friends and customers many
REAL BARGAINS.
To be convinced of what we here assert, please call and examine the BEST STOCK OF GOODS, we have ever had the pleasure of offering to buyers.
TERMS—Cash or Country Produce.
When credit is extended, in all cases after six months, interest will be charged.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Sept. 28, 1865.

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400 CORDS OF
TAN BARK WANTED,
FOR WHICH THE
HIGHEST PRICE WILL BE PAID,
ALSO A
STOUT BOY WANTED
TO GRIND BARK, (one from 15 to 17 years old preferred,) BY S. & W. SHUCK,
Oct. 20. Bedford, Pa.

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
MRS. STEWART'S.
☞ CALL AND SEE THEM.

S. E. HENRY.....WM. F. JOHNSTON.....T. S. JOHNSTON
S. E. HENRY & CO.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
and wholesale and retail dealers in
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots Shoes,
Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Queensware, Hardware, Iron, Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed, Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
☞ CASH paid for all kinds of
Grain, Flour, Feed, Wool, Bark, &c. &c.
Huntingdon, Pa., Nov. 3.:1yr.

LONDON LAYER RAISONS, Richardson's Celebrated Fresh canned PEACHES, and fresh Baltimore Canned Cove OYSTERS, just received for the Holidays and for sale by
dec22:2m G. R. & W. OSTER.

JUST RECEIVED
A NEW STOCK OF GOODS AT
OAK HALL,
BLOODY RUN, PA.
J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,
ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as
DRY GOODS:
MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mosambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.
NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.
BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPER
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
AND MATTINGS.
GROCERIES,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MO